

# THE MESSENGER.

"AS THE TRUTH IS IN JESUS."

VOL. LII.—NO. 32.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 2587.

Entered as Second-class Matter in the Post Office, Phila.

THE MESSENGER.

ISSUED WEEKLY

BY THE

PUBLICATION BOARD

OF THE

REFORMED CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES.

Office, 907 Arch Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

For Terms &c., see BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

## Poetry.

### SUNRISE AMONG THE HILLS.

Dinah Mulock Craik.

"His mercies are new every morning, and his  
compassions fail not."

His mercies are new every morning,  
Heavy and long is the night,  
The sea moans in blackness of darkness—  
There may be a wreck ere the light.  
Lo! sudden—a gleam on the mountains—  
The shadows are fleeing away;  
God touches the clouds with sun-fingers,  
And opens the gates of day.

His mercies are new every morning,  
And oh, His compassions ne'er fail,  
To the timid sheep, cropping the herbage,  
The mariner breasting the gale;  
The child, born to love and to laughter,  
The sinner, whom tears can not shrive,  
The mourner left "sleeping for sorrow,"  
The sick man who wakes up alive!

"His mercies are new every morning!"  
In the joy of our youth-time we sung;  
"His mercies are new every morning,"  
We sing yet, with faltering tongue,  
And we'll sing it till bursts the grand music  
That all earth's faint anthems stills,  
And we see the Day-star arising  
Above the eternal hills.

## Communications.

For the Messenger.

### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

MUNICH, JULY 21, 1884.

Mr. Editor: It is not an easy thing to write whilst one is passing through the rapid changes of a tour on the continent of Europe. So much is to be described that one feels like writing nothing lest he may fail to convey anything like an impression of what he has seen and experienced. In my last letter from London, I think I said that the English did not impress me favorably in a social point of view. Of course there is much to admire in England, and London is a great city, but what I referred to particularly was the manners of the English as a traveler meets them, and their style of conversation. I confess I did not like them to the end, and I feel much more at home in Germany.

We (Elder Hensel, Dr. Bausman, Mrs. B., and myself) left London for Ostende, via Dover, and came on to Brussels, the capital of Belgium, in order to reach a more Eastern pass (the Brenner Pass) into Italy, as the more Western are quarantined on account of the cholera in France. The most interesting place I have visited yet on the continent is Aix-la-Chapelle, the ancient capital of Charlemagne, where he was born and where he died. In the old Cathedral there is shown his tomb (though his bones have been removed), the chair on which his remains were found 300 years after he was buried, the great saloon in which 32 German Emperors held their celebrations when crowned, and other interesting ancient places. It does one good to stand in such a capital, famous over a thousand years ago, and feel that history is a reality, whilst its human agents pass away. The only objects of special note in Cologne (excepting its variety of smells) is the great Cathedral that has been six hundred years in building, that is of pure Gothic architecture, and is perhaps second only to the one in Milan. We stopped at Bonn to commence the ride up the Rhine, and called on Dr. Christlieb, but did not find him at home. From Bonn "the Castle Crag of Drachfels," which "frown o'er the wide and winding Rhine," is in view, and a hundred

miles to Mayence a panorama of beauty opens up which perhaps is not surpassed in the world. The Hudson is usually compared to the Rhine, but it comes short in many respects. The scenery along the Hudson does not maintain itself many miles in such beauty and grandeur; then it lacks the vineyards, the recurring castles, the towers, in short the historic scenes. The Rhine itself is perhaps not as beautiful as the Hudson, for its waters are of a muddy, greyish color, but the scenery along the former certainly is unsurpassed. As we approached Bingen the monument, Germania, stood out to view far up the mountain side, commemorative of the 1,000 years' existence of the German Empire.

From Mayence we diverged eastward some five or six hours ride to the ancient city of Nuremberg. This is one of the cities that has retained its ancient appearance, and the manners and habits of the people, more perhaps than any German city. The heavy arch and stone pavement as we entered the hotel, itself several hundred years old, the streets narrow and winding, without sidewalks, the quaint gables of the tile-roofed houses, the odd appearance of the market women, all combined to carry one back in imagination several centuries in the world's history. The women work in the harvest-fields, draw carts, push wheelbarrows, and do all manner of heavy work. The old walls and fortifications still surround the city, but one asks the question, what would all these be worth now, with mortar guns several miles off to shell the city! Once they were strong for defence, now they are only the ghost of the past.

From Nuremberg to Munich, the capital of Bavaria was a pleasant ride of about 125 miles. München is a more modern looking city, and is a more modern looking city, and is a more modern looking city. In one is contained a very valuable collection of ancient statuary, and in another one of the finest collection of paintings in Europe, both of which we have visited. In the latter we saw a large party enter (one of Cook's?) with guide-books in hand to "do it," in say an hour! Travelling is an art which must be learned. Fortunately for us we know enough German to be fully understood. Without such knowledge of the country one is often subject to mortification. Even where one knows the language curious mistakes are made. In the beautiful city of Edinburgh, Scotland, at the hotel, I asked for the elevator, and was twice directed to something else by the servants. I should have enquired for the lift.

My impression of the German people has been very favorable. Their language seems more familiar to me than the curiously inflected and circumflected speech of the English. I immediately felt at home. This is a Catholic city, and of course the stores and shops are open on Sunday, but the city is quiet and orderly, and no traffic is carried on on that day except what appears to be considered of necessity. I attended a German Protestant church and heard a very fine sermon by pastor Heller. It was on Foreign Missions, and the subject was most ably handled. What seemed somewhat strange was that no "special effort" to raise funds accompanied it. The preacher most earnestly showed its necessity for our Christian life, and spoke most forcibly and beautifully against the rationalism of this age, which considers the state of the heathen world no special concern for Christian nations. The sermon was very fine, the church was full, many standing in the aisle during its delivery, and the liturgical service was most impressive.

I believe I have not seen an intoxicated person in Germany thus far. Beer and wine they drink, some of these Bavarians no doubt too much of the former, but a more orderly and genteel people are not to be found. In Ayre, Scotland, I saw scores of drunken people, male and female, on a Saturday afternoon, but not one in Germany! In short I can say, "Ich bin zu heim in Deutschland."

We propose now to reach Italy through the Austrian Tyrol and the Brenner Pass, the only pass now not subject to quaran-

tine. If we can do so, two of us will venture on to Rome, while Dr. and Mrs. B., wait for us at Lake Como. Thus far we have been favored with good health. I am feeling excellently well and gaining every day. It is cool and pleasant here at present. May the good Lord keep us safely until we return again to our own dear native land! We wait for letters at Lucerne, which we will not reach for about two weeks. Yours in the Gospel.

T. G. A.

For the Messenger.

### WHICH WAY IS BEST?

Dr. Good and myself are trying to help our Church in her present emergency. He has set forth one way to get a speedy and satisfactory supply of ministers, and I have tried to suggest another way. He pleads for a Mission House, and I beg for an enlargement of endowments and teaching force to meet a specific end. Now all this is not controversy, but simply discussion, for the purpose of finding out which way is the best. And there is to be no waste of time either, by aimless talk or much learned writing. I trust the object is simply to prepare for effective work, and that at an early day.

As I stated before, so state I now again, the doctor's remarks are full of force because they are founded in truth. Still it may be doubted whether his plan would work as satisfactorily as he seems to think. If the liberally cultured, or regularly educated, are not willing to begin below and work upward, as their fathers have done, what guarantee have we that those trained in the specific way proposed will not catch up the same spirit of ease and will turn a wishful eye to the strong points of the other plan? I am not quite so young any more; and as I passed along in the days and the years of my life, I have seen more than one thing that has fully convinced me that human nature is pretty much the same in the great mass everywhere. Only here and there one rises above the common level. And if a tower falls, if the Saviour may be believed, and strikes twenty or more, it would be hardly fair, and kind, and reasonable, to regard those twenty as the above all other sinners of the day and the age. Have we not all fallen too much into the carnal ruts of the times? And do we not as a body need specific deliverance from a native weakness, which has thus far interfered sadly with our success as a live practical power in the denominational life of this country?

A specific course in the Seminaries at Lancaster and Tiffin, as a temporary arrangement to meet the present emergency, it seems to me, would be preferable to founding another institution, and would ultimately lead to much better results. Were I one of the men now waiting to get into the ministry in an irregular way by specific partial training, and that with a full determination to do specific work suited to the character of my culture, I would prefer getting my special training under the shadow of a school which has all the resources and advantages of a strong establishment, to a school which has little or no means and must necessarily be limited and cramped in all its endeavors. We want no headlong extravagance and mere outward show, but we do want most emphatically an enlarged idea of what the times demand in the way of united concentrated effort. Would not irregular students catch this spirit sooner at well endowed, largely equipped centers, than at some retired fireside with little means and few advantages?

Nor is the time for persons of means to come forward and lay broad foundations, and to lay these where the corner-stones have already been put squarely down. Of course the masses must be brought to the work. But we need leaders, and that a number of them, to inspire the masses. Our Reformed Church may yet come to the front, if those who have the power are so minded. But, surely, this is no time to sleep.

I. E. G.

For The Messenger.

### "THE SUPPLY OF MISSIONS AND MISSIONARIES."

A Complimentary Hint.

Rev. Editor:—In response to the esteemed article of Bro. "J. H. G.," I would beg leave to offer the following suggestions:

The request for more ministers in our Reformed Church voices an urgent and growing need that is everywhere painfully recognized. The demand for able and active workers in the Lord's vineyard was never greater than at present. But the plan offered by the Brother to meet this want, though at first sight a good one, is practically defective and injurious. To connect a Mission house with Palatinate or Mercersburg would serve only to add a great weight to the present burden of the Church, and rob our Eastern college of one of its best "feeders." To connect it with one of our Seminaries would be totally unprofitable, since the Seminary itself is a Mission house in the highest sense of the word. What is the benefit in organizing additional institutions when our very best ones are not attended as they should be? The result would be a dead weight to the Church. If Lancaster and Tiffin were crowded or overflowing, then might we think of founding and building, but this is sadly not the case.

The objection has been raised that a Seminary course is "too expensive." Experience tells us this is false. With \$200 a year any student can get along comfortably; the different Classes and a kind Board of Education are always ready to aid a deserving student with an annual appropriation of \$150, and the remainder any young man with life and pluck can earn during a long vacation. Some have ventured even to say that a course of three years, if properly managed, would be as good as a six years' course, justice could not be done to the due amount of preparation. Perhaps the question suggests itself, cannot better work be done in a Mission house than in a Seminary? In answer, we need only refer to the fact that many students, after having completed their course in the existing Mission house, feel their inefficiency for the great calling upon which they are about to enter, and are urged by a sense of justice to themselves to supplement and finish their course in a Seminary.

The best and only plan to fill the vacancies and increase the number of ministers is to let the pastors feel and know this great demand, if they are ignorant of it. In this direction, their slumbering spirits must be aroused, or we must face a threatening future to see the Reformed pulpits filled by pastors of other denominations. They are moulding the minds of young men, and have it in their power to secure many worthy men for the service of the Lord, whom they are serving.

In the same article the Brother rightly says that we have too many Orphans' Homes for so small a denomination; and suggests that the two (Womelsdorf and Butler) "could be consolidated into one," so that there would be "one for the English portion of the Church" in the East, "and one for the German" in the West. The underlying idea, as far as it goes, is commendable; but the present relation between the English and German is a circumstance which precludes such a consolidation. I need not hesitate to express the stern truth which stares experience in the face—that the prejudice of the Germans in the West denies the whole Church its own good. This is an instance supported by sad reality: When an orphan child is to be received into their Home, they ask: "What language do you speak? If German, you may come; but if English, you may go elsewhere to find shelter. This is the spirit of a benevolent institution that practices not what it preaches. Unlike the good Samaritan, its superior selection in bestowing benevolence confines its hand of kindness to a certain section of the Church, and to a particular language of that section. How narrow are the towering walls of that institution, lately established!

This is the reason why Womelsdorf and Butler cannot be thrown into one: The East needs one Home for its own children, and another for the orphan children of the West that are refused admittance where they belong, on account of the American color of their tongue. This narrow-minded bigotry, that has been a dead drag to our Church for so many years, must be smothered before we can make those great strides of advancement which the progressive spirit of our age demands.

As members of one great body, we ought to lay aside this unnatural prejudice, so that the English and Germans could join hands in their work and benevolent contributions. Cognizant of the increasing demand for ministers, our pastors should be about, a' doing their duty; for to them we must look to have this demand supplied. This done, our Reformed Church can keep pace with, and even lead, the van of Christian denominations, and thus only can our Church be true to its former noble history.

GUY A. STAVE.

The most Catholic of prayers is the Lord's Prayer, which is used in fifty-three different languages, and in all parts of the earth, among the Indians of America and the Grebos of Africa.

The mission work for Hebrews conducted by Rev. Jacob Freshman, in New York, continues to prosper. There is a Sunday evening service in Room 24 of the Cooper Union and a Saturday afternoon service in the hall at the corner of Grand and Allen streets. The latter service is conducted in German, although an address is usually given in English. On a recent Sunday evening at the Cooper Union service, a young Jewess was baptized on profession of her faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Previous to the ceremony Rev. H. F. Manning preached a sermon from the words "Without shedding of blood there is no remission" (Heb. 9, 22).

It is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition to care too much about fame—about what the world says of us; to be always looking into the faces of others for approval, to be always anxious for the effect of what we do and say; to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voices. If you look about you, you will see men who are wearing life away in feverish anxiety for fame; and the last we shall ever hear of them will be funeral-bell that tolls them to their early graves!

—Longfellow.

For the Messenger.

### REPORT ON THE STATE OF RELIGION.

Maryland Classis.

The Committee on the State of Religion and Morals in the bounds of Maryland Classis would respectfully report:

Having given careful attention to the reports of the different pastors placed in our hands, we were impressed with the great difficulty of giving anything like a faithful view of the field over which we have to travel. The picture of necessity must be one having its bright side, and also its dark shadows. Whilst we have much to encourage us and that is cheerful and helpful, we have much also to humble us, and that blurs the sunny face of our landscape.

First of all, it becomes us, with thankful and grateful hearts, to acknowledge the many mercies we have received in the past year from the great Head of the Church. The shepherds placed over the flocks have been watched over, preserved and blessed by the great Shepherd, whose watchful eye never slumbers nor sleeps. It is with grateful hearts that we come up from respective fields of labor to recount our toils, struggles, discouragements and victories in this our annual session and summary of labor.

There has been much faithful work done in the Master's vineyard by the different pastors of this Classis. The Gospel has been preached in our bounds in its purity, according to the word of God and the standards of our Church. The holy sacraments administered, the sick visited, the dying pointed to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world, the dead buried and the consolations of our holy



religion administered to the mourner around the grave and to those in distress either of body or of mind. The seed thus sown has already, in many portions of our heritage, brought forth a harvest to reward God's faithful husbandmen. We may say that progress in all the general work and interests has been made all along the line.

Our benevolent operations, our Mission work, our educational work, our Sunday-school work, these great levers of power for the kingdom of God, never were in a more prosperous condition. New zeal seems to be infused in these departments of Church work. Two young men, having gone through in the Seminary, are now about to go forth in the great work of preaching the everlasting Gospel to a dying world. Others are in course of preparation, and will soon fill up some of the places, in the ranks, of those who fall by the way. Our benevolent operations in these directions have amounted to over the sum of \$6000 during the Classical year. While much has been done, and many of us have done well, yet we can do better, and, under God's blessing, go on to renewed efforts in the great work before us. The means of grace are better observed and respected as God's channel of communication of His own blessed life to dying men. While the general health of our ministry, under the blessing of God, has been good, yet many sheep and tender lambs of the fold on earth have been removed to the heavenly fold under the more immediate eye of the great Shepherd. Many of us as pastors have been called to perform the last sad rites at the open grave of many of our beloved members. Bereft of dear ones who have been our support and stood by us in the arduous duties and responsibilities of our office, we have left their earthly remains in their lone sepulchral homes, sadly turning away to our work in behalf of our bereaved flocks. Some among this number have been beloved elders, who have frequently mingled with us in our Classical assemblies. Among this number many of us can call to mind the precious memories of A. K. Shriver, David Zeller, D. C. Hammond and John T. Ankney, whose familiar forms and faces we see no more in the flesh. There is one, too, in our ministerial ranks who has laid aside his armor for the crown of victory. He is not with us in the flesh to-day, but in spirit he mingles with us as one of that cloud of witnesses with which we are compassed about, and which continually look down upon us from the heavenly world. Rev. M. L. Shuford, on his journey home from Potomac Synod, held in Newton, N. C., last October, fell asleep in Jesus, in Washington, D. C., Nov. 7th, 1833. A memorial service was held in regard to his labors and memory, in his late field of labor, and a suitable tribute to his memory published in the MESSENGER, and, as there is a committee on Ministerial Necrology in our Synod, whose duty it is to prepare a proper memorial of his life and labors, we simply refer to his departure as among those sad memories that death has made among our ranks.

Respectfully submitted,  
W. GOODRICH.

Statistics.—Ministers, 31; Charges 23; Congregations, 53; Members, 6537; Unconfirmed, 4287; Baptisms: infants, 486; Adults, 41; Confirmed, 304; By Certificate, etc., 105; Communicants, 5513; Dismissed, 115; Excommunicated, 0; Erased, 18; Deaths, 184; Sunday-schools, 45; Sunday school scholars, 4637; Students for the ministry, 7; Benevolent contributions, \$16,354.38; Congregational expenses, \$37,823.18.

For The Messenger.

#### A NOTE FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Editor:—Last week there arrived in this city a young Japanese gentleman by the name of C. Y. Tsuda. He called on me a few days after his arrival, and handed me a letter of introduction from Mr. Moore. From this letter I learn that he is a member of Bro. Gring's congregation in Tokio. He speaks English to some extent, is of polite address, and seems to be very intelligent. He is a dentist by trade, and wishes to prosecute his studies still further at the Philadelphia Dental College. However, before going there he would like to get a position in San Francisco where he could earn money to pay his expenses. Bro. Fuendeling and I are trying to get such a position for him. Should we fail in our efforts, we should like to hear from the East as to the best disposition to be made of him. Could he not be employed as a teacher of the ladies that will offer themselves to go to Japan? A knowledge of the Japanese language before going out would be of advantage to them.

Mr. Tsuda has placed himself under my spiritual care and oversight, and attends the English services of my church. He brought me, all the way from Japan, a present, consisting of a dust-pan in the shape of a fan, a fine brush and two Japanese fans. My acceptance of the present afforded him evident satisfaction and delight. During his stay here I shall try my hand at the Japanese language. He says Mr. Gring speaks it fluently, and that Mr. Moore will soon be able to do the same.

Yours in Christ,

D. E. SCHIEDLER.

San Francisco, Cal., July 23d, 1834.

### Family Reading.

#### THE DIFFERENCE.

In sombre mood I took up memory's glass  
And backward glanced o'er five and twenty years  
I saw a laughing, happy child at play,  
Her sunny tresses wreathed with flowerets gay,  
And eyes aglow with mirth. That little lass  
Was I, a quarter century since! Ah, nay!  
If you but count their pain, their hurts, their tears,  
Those weary years are fifty, if a day.

Again I looked, with magic lens reversed,  
And lo, so near that I might almost touch  
Her tossing curls, and hear her laughter when  
She chases butterflies through flowery glen,  
I saw the same wee lassie as at first  
My little self! How long is it since then?  
What? Five-and twenty years! So much?  
So much?  
No, no! Upon my word 'tis hardly ten!  
—Chicago Current.

#### WE SHALL GET HOME.

We shall get home; for oh, if we do not, what a lament there will be in heaven! Think of that. If the children do not come home, what mourning will be heard in the mansions above! Neither God nor good men could see the divine family broken and yet be happy. Every angel in heaven would feel a disappointment if one child of God was absent at the reading of the muster roll. Did they not rejoice over each one of us as a sinner repenting? Their sympathetic joy was premature in our case if we perish by the way. But angels are not doomed to see their hopes frustrated, neither will the great Father find that he himself was glad too soon. Heaven would be a desolate place if at its banquet some David's seat was empty! We cannot endure to imagine some member of the sacred family missing, lost forever, cast into hell! It must not be, for in the land of absolute perfection there is

"No missing heir; no harp that lies unstrung,  
No vacant place those hallowed halls among."

We shall get home, for the great Father himself will never rest until we do; and He that bought us with His precious blood will never be satisfied till all His redeemed shall stand around him girl in their snow white robes. If we had been on a pilgrimage with our families, and had reached home ourselves and then missed a dear child, what a stir there would be! I appeal to every father's heart, would you sleep with a child lost? Would you not tramp back every step of the road to seek your stray lamb? You would cry everywhere, "Saw ye him whom my soul loveth?" Well can I imagine our good Shepherd using the same language, "Saw ye him whom my soul loveth?" He would not rest until he had found his chosen, his heart's delight. Did He rest the first time until He brought us home on His shoulders rejoicing? Would He rest a second time until He had folded us in glory? No; He can never have full joy in His heart until all His ransomed are in the place where the many mansions be. "We shall get home."

Dear friends, we shall get home, I am sure we shall; and what a joy it will be! Think of the bliss of seeing our Father, our home, our Saviour, and all those who are dear to us for Jesus' sake. A venerable sister who saw me very busy the other day remarked that we shall have plenty of time to talk to each other in eternity. I do not quite see how there can be time when time shall be no more, but no doubt there will be a space and opportunity for the fullest communion with each other, and for much fellowship of united delight in the adorable person of our blessed Lord. I anticipate much felicity from fellowship with perfect saints above, since I have had so much pleasure in the society of imperfect saints below. Many have gone home from us of late, and we are all getting older; but let us not regret the fact, since the home above is being filled, and a perfect society is being formed which will last forever.

SURGEON.

#### CARPETS VERSUS BOYS.

"Jane, what does make you have those great, stamping boys in your parlor every Sabbath night?"

"Because I love them."

"But I should think they would spoil your new carpet. It is light and must show the spots that seven or eight pairs of boots make. When it is snowy, they must bring in the snow; and when it is muddy, track in the dirt. Dear me! I would not have half a dozen boys in my parlor once a week for a good round sum."

"I wish there were a dozen of them."

"But don't you know they will wear your carpets more than half a dozen parties? Boys' boots are so heavy and their steps so careless. I expect some of them have nails in their boots. I shouldn't enjoy the boys anyway."

"Yes, that's it."

"And I'm sure I should be in the fidgets every minute."

"Perhaps you would, but I think not. I think you would, after a time, like myself, delight in having them with you. I think our weekly class prayer meeting helps these boys. Indeed, I know it helps them. It gives me a great deal more pleasure than saving the carpet ever could. Perhaps they do wear it a little; but boys are worth more than carpets, be they three-

ply, tapestry, or the best that were ever made. I've got the best interest on this parlor investment of any venture I ever had, and I've tried it ten years. Read this and see if it is not better than money at 10 per cent., or saving your parlor carpets. A young man, a tutor in a college, writes: "Those precious Sunday night meetings, the dearest memories of my boyhood, cling about them. I don't think I should ever have started in the right way if it had not been for them. And after I had started they helped me right along. Thank God and you for those meetings."—S. R. M.

#### DELUSIONS.

A friend with whom I was conversing in one of our inquiry meetings lately, said to me, "I know that I ought to become a Christian; I fully intend to become one; but, oh! how I wish it was over with!" I replied, "My friend, suppose that you came into a dining-room very hungry, and when invited to sit down to a loaded table, would you say, 'I feel half-starved, but I wish I was all through with this business of eating dinner.' The Lord Jesus has spread for you the amplest provisions of His grace, and said, 'Come, for all things are now ready.'"

Another delusion which rocks thousands into a perilous slumber, is that they will yet have abundant chances to secure heaven. "I need be in no hurry; time enough yet." This is the will o' the wisp which is leading multitudes on farther and deeper into the morass of impenitence. They hope that not only in this world will there be chances for securing heaven, but even beyond the grave God's mercy will give them another opportunity. This delusion is in the air to a degree never known before.

The mighty bell which God rings over our heads sounds out only the single note "now" is the day of salvation; but against God's imperative "now," thousands close their ears and allow the devil to whisper into them the delusive "to-morrow."

Another delusion is, "I am trying to do the best I can." And these very words come from those who refuse to do anything for Christ, or let Him do anything for them.

Still another pretext is, "I do not feel, and how can I be saved without feeling?" If by the word "feel" he means thinking, he is right, for thought is indispensable. But if he means acute distress, he is denying Christ point blank, for the Saviour never said that the feeling is the essential thing. To accept and obey Christ is vital; but these are acts of the conscience and the will, and not matters of emotion.

My page is exhausted, but I have not begun to exhaust Satan's delusions. We who preach and teach God's glorious gospel must constantly unmask them.—T. L. Cuyler, D. D.

#### THE ART OF ACCEPTING AN APOLOGY.

It would seem, at the first glance, that nothing in the wide range of social exigence could be easier to do with perfect grace, courtesy and sweetness, than to accept an apology.

It is sometimes difficult, perhaps, to bring one's self to the point of offering excuses for that wherein one is convinced of being in fault. Naturally, the offender looks about for this or that loophole of escape from what irrationally seems to him a humiliation—erroneously, because the only real humiliation consists in remaining in a false position after its discovery, but at last, if he be well-bred, or she be a gentlewoman, either will simply and sincerely confess and beg pardon.

This ought to be the end of the affair. With child or adult, acknowledgement frankly made of error or of transgression to the person directly concerned should be followed by full forgiveness and generous forgetfulness. The recipient of the apology ought royally to extend the ivory sceptre, and tenderly to pour balm into the wounded spirit.

Strangely enough, the recipient seldom does anything of the kind. You put on sackcloth and ashes, sprinkle dust on your head, and write your deprecating letter, which you commit to the post. A mail or two passes, and your answer comes back. You are fortunate, indeed, if its over-graciousness does not arouse you to fury. "Yes, my dear," exclaims your complacent correspondent, "you were shockingly ill-behaved. I've been amazed at it ever since. Of course I freely pardon you and overlook the past, etc., etc., but—" O, these buts, what a sting they possess!

Many a time have we seen a high spirited child quite crushed by the lofty and unsympathetic manner in which a parent or governess has received its shy overtures for reconciliation after wrong-doing. So determined not to understand, so blind to the true signs of penitence, and so chillingly dignified is the obtuse elder person, that the younger one, like a bud nipped by an untimely frost, shrinks in dismay and is deterred for all future time from performing an obvious duty, which to a noble nature is an obligation.

Among the amenities of life which cause the wheels to move without friction in the household and in friendship, this art of gracefully accepting an apology may be included. The penitent should be met more than half way—met, too, with sweet tact, sincere helpfulness and that large consideration which has room neither for the pin pricks of wounded vanity nor the assertion of self-love.

And is there irreverence in comparing our heavenly Father's full, free, gracious acceptance of the soul who seeks Him in

sincere repentance, with our frequently grudging bestowal of pardon? He is infinitely wise, infinitely holy and infinitely kind. With the tenderest patience He woos us to come to Him, and there is the accent of heaven's own pity in the mournful words of God incarnate: "Ye will not come unto Me, that ye might have life." All we have to do is to confess our sins, and we always find that He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all our iniquity.

"I came to Jesus as I was,  
Weary and worn and sad;  
I found in Him a resting place,  
And He has made me glad,"

is the testimony of thousands.

Ah! dear friends, let us cultivate the forgiving spirit. When we overlook an offence, let it be done nobly and wholly, and let it be, on our part, remembered no more. Only as we grow in this grace, are we growing in likeness, visibly, to the Master.—AUNT MARJORIE, in *Chr. Intelligencer*.

#### ROSE AND ROOT.

(A Fable of Two Lives.)

The rose aloft in sunny air,  
Beloved alike by bird and bee,  
Takes for the dark Root little care,  
That toils below it ceaselessly.

I put my question to the flower:  
"Pride of the Summer, garden queen,  
Why livest thou thy little hour?"  
And the Rose answered, "I am seen."

I put my question to the Root—  
"I mine the earth content," it said,  
"A hidden miner underfoot;  
I know a Rose is overhead."

—John James Platt.

#### COMPLAINING WOMEN.

If an observing person were to make a broad generalization of the mental attitude of the majority of American women, he would say that it was characterized by a strong disposition toward complaint. If he were an old man, or one whose vigor of life was spent in the last generation, he would say that in this respect women have degenerated sadly. The causes of the tone of melancholy dissatisfaction may be in part attributed to a lack of physical strength; to the flavor of the air about us in this transition period in politics or religion. If he were less charitable in his judgments of people he would say that it is caused more frequently by self-indulgence than anything else, and would argue that it is a disease susceptible of cure. We do complain too much! It has certainly come to this, that one of the rarest characters in society is that of the woman who 'takes things as they come,' and labors to make the best of them. Our children are injured by it. A visitor to a kindergarten remarked the other day that almost every child in the room pouted if a wrong stitch were taken, or a wrong stroke of the pen given. It is usual to attribute the ills spoken of here to a strain upon the nerves, but in how few cases is there any justifiable strain. It is rarely a strain for food, or for clothing, or the schooling of the children that knits the brow of the mother of to-day. Let any woman who reads these words look into her own heart and answer with honesty the question, "What is it that gives me the greatest anxiety every day? Why is my brow clouded and my spirit not serene?"—Post.

#### THE GREEN VAULT.

Of all the places in Dresden where ladies enjoy going, probably there is none like this, and there are some men who are almost as much interested; it is the place where the royal family keep their little knick-knacks; in fact, it is a sort of "what-not" on a large scale, set up in a suite of rooms connected with the royal palace, as some people put a "what-not" in a corner of the parlor, and then adorn it with all sorts of nice and pretty things which they like to look at themselves, and every caller also finds pleasure in doing the same. The royal family of Saxony has had undisputed possession of the country for a good while, and have not been much troubled with revolutions; and hence they have not had their precious things stolen or destroyed; neither have they been obliged to sell them to raise funds to carry on the government, the result being that they have collected a good many curious and precious things. One room abounds in all kinds of bronzes; another in articles of ivory, carved with the utmost skill and taste, and some of them extremely elegant; the next room is filled with all manner of vessels and ornaments made of various precious stones, such as jasper and agate, and chalcidony and rock crystal some vases of the latter being of the most exquisite workmanship, and so perfectly pure and clear that the best of glass cannot compare with it, and the words of the Revelator, where he uses the expression: "clear as crystal," gain a new significance while looking upon such specimens; then there is the room of the mosaics—pictures made of the least bits of stones, arranged with infinite care and taste, with many shells of birds and of the sea, wonderfully mounted, and designed for use as well as ornament; then there is a room with its cases filled with vessels of silver and gold, and of the most curious patterns, and some of them of great antiquity; and, last of all that need be mentioned, is the room where the crown jewels are kept, and they are genuine jewels.

People go into the Tower at London, thinking to see the great Kohinoor, and a good many leave thinking they have seen it, without finding out that they have simply been looking at a bit of glass, while the real article is kept in another place altogether, and not within the reach of the gaze of ordinary mortals. But at Dresden one sees, in a single case, diamonds to the value of eighteen millions of dollars, and the pile is not very large; a good-sized pocket would hold the whole of them; and then they are so temptingly spread out on the dark velvet-lined shelves that their brilliancy is all the more enhanced, and they glitter and glow like so many imprisoned sunbeams struggling to get free. It is not to be wondered at that people with a fine sense of the beautiful linger long before this case; and some will wonder at the skill of the Almighty Creator, who has fashioned the dust of the earth—for these diamonds are nought but carbon—into forms of such exceeding beauty; and, since He has done this, why, in the ages to come, may He not transform these vile bodies of ours into bodies like that of Christ, all glorious and immortal? And well may the question be asked in the presence of these works of God: Why should it be thought a thing impossible that God should raise the dead? It is not, however, a very good place to moralize before such a display of wealth and beauty. I would not like to say that every woman who has looked into that case for the last ten years has broken the tenth commandment, but, at the same time, I am inclined to think that at least ninety-nine out of every hundred have given it a pretty severe strain. It is certainly one of those places where a person never ought to go who does not want to be severely tempted.—W. C. Advocate.

#### OLD-TIME CORSETS.

Catherine de Medici introduced the real whalebone bodice, with a strong busk in front, and her example was soon imitated by all Europe. Waist compressions increased, in spite of the protests of kings and emperors and the chief ministers and nobles of the land. This fashion is familiar to us through the portraits of "good Queen Bess." Never since armor had been invented had any so stiff frame-work for the human body been devised. The deep, pointed bodice was as stiff and hard as combined wire, whalebone and steel could make it, and, to add to the discomforts which fashion dictated, the neck was likewise supported by a ruff, not only formed upon an elaborate background of metal and thick wires, but stiffened by the newly-discovered "devil's liquor" starch. Men were as vain as women; both squeezed in their waists and both swelled their garments out below. Thus a machine which had begun innocently enough as a tight-ed, by the addition of busks of wood, ivory and whalebone, and of sheets and strips of steel until a veritable armor-like incasing resulted. These stiff whaleboned corsets lasted throughout all changes of outward attire; they were prominent features of the Restoration fashions and of the Watteau period; but the Revolution at the end of the eighteenth century, which shook not only France, but all Europe, had an equally subversive effect upon corsets. Panties, corsets and, in fact, all additions to necessary clothing which were considered as the insignia of coquetry and riches, were banished. They disappeared completely, and the corsetus, as Catharine de Medici introduced it, has never reappeared.

#### Useful Hints and Recipes.

BANANAS AND CREAM.—Peel, slice and heap up in a dessert dish, and serve raw, with fine sugar and cream.

PEELED AND BOILED CUCUMBERS.—Cucumbers peeled and boiled until soft are served with chickens roasted. Season the cucumbers just as you do summer squash and add a very little cream. Serve in a vegetable dish or put around the chicken on the platter as a garnish.

DISS FOR DESSERT.—Here is an excellent dish for dessert. Line a mould with ice cream, fill the centre with berries, cover them with ice cream, and set in the freezer for about half an hour. It is not intended that the fruit shall be literally frozen, but chilled. Any fruit may of course be used.

A DELICIOUS PUDDING.—A delicious pudding is made in this way: Chop a pineapple quite fine, take some cake which is a little dry, rub it fine in your hands, or crush it on a kneading board; put it into a pudding dish in alternate layers with the pineapple, sweeten abundantly, moisten with cold water, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and three quarters.

PEACH FRITTERS.—The peach season is so near that it is quite time to talk about dishes in which the fruit may be used. Among the nicest of desserts is a dish of peach fritters, which may be made of the fresh fruit or of the evaporated, but the latter require a little gentle stewing in a closed saucepan before using them. Take one cup of sweet milk, two eggs, a little salt and enough flour to make a stiff batter, dip each half piece into it, and fry quickly. The fritters may be served with or without cream.

TO REMOVE A TIGHT RING.—A novel method of effecting the removal of a ring which has become constricted around a swollen finger consists in simply enveloping the inficted member after the manner of a circular bandage, in a length of flat, India-rubber band, such as ladies make use of to keep their hats on the top of their heads. This should be accurately applied—beginning, not close to the ring, but at the tip of the finger, leaving no intervals between the successive turns, so as to exert its whole force gradually and gently upon the tissues underneath. When the binding is complete the hand should be held aloft in a vertical position, and in a few minutes the swelling will be perceptibly diminished. The band is then taken off and immediately applied in the same manner, when, after another five minutes, the finger again rapidly uncovered, will be small enough for the ring to be removed with ease.



## Youth's Department.

## HOW TO KEEP A SECRET.

Eleanor A. Hunter.

I. "In violet," my Mamma says,  
A secret should be kept;  
I heard her say so to Papa  
Last night before I slept.  
I heard her talking in my room  
With Papa, soft and low,  
'Secrets are kept in violet,'  
And I'm so glad I know;  
For I've the loveliest secret  
I want to talk about,  
Of course I can't tell any one,  
Least it should be let out.  
But I can tell the violets!"—  
She darted down the walk,  
"You see, they're just the very ones,  
For violets don't talk."

The violets heard a whisper,  
A murmur soft and low,  
Then warily she ended with,  
"You mustn't tell you know."

II. I knew her small first finger-tip  
Was scarred with needle pricks,  
And that something was often brought  
For dear Mamma to fix.  
And on my birthday by my plate  
A handkerchief I found,  
All snowy white, and neatly hemmed  
With tiny stitches round.  
'Tis yours," she cried; "I was so 'fraid  
I could not get it done.  
See all the stitches round the edge;  
I hemmed them, every one.  
It was a secret. Did you guess?  
I kept it; no one knew,  
'Cept Mamma and the violets,  
'Twas being done for you."

"Tis beautiful," I said, and kissed  
Her shining curls of gold;  
And it was kept inviolate,  
For not a violet told.

—Harper's Young People.

## CARL'S MAY-DAY.

A story for boys.

On the outskirts of a German village, nestling at the foot of huge, vine-clad hills, was a neat, one-storied cottage. A tall bright youth entered, saluting a delicate woman, busily plying her needle on some garment, with a stormy embrace and the jubilant exclamation:

"To-morrow is May-day, mother. No the master to attend the festival with his family besides. Do stop work and let's talk," he added impatiently pulling the garment from her lap.

The mother looked up and smiled faintly.

"All the more reason why I should finish your new jacket, Carl. Your old one is too shabby to wear, and I have not been able to buy the material sooner."

The boy's face brightened as he held up the new garment for examination. Away from home during the week, serving his apprenticeship with a machinist, he did not realize at what a sacrifice his poor widowed mother had procured him that jacket, until he went to the cupboard in quest of something to satisfy his hunger and found nothing but a pot of milk and half a loaf of black bread.

"Is this all, mother?" he exclaimed in astonishment.

"Eat what you want, Carl," she replied evasively, "there will be more to-morrow."

But Carl did not eat. All night long he tossed restlessly upon his pillow.

"To-morrow would be May-day, when everybody had cake plenty, and there was not even enough bread in his mother's house. Should he go and enjoy himself at the festival and leave his mother alone, perhaps hungry?"

The mere thought brought a big sob to his throat. Yet what could he, an apprentice without wages, do?

Poor Carl thought and studied in vain. In his restless anxiety he at last arose, dressed himself and cautiously crept out of the house. Perhaps a walk would relieve his mind. But in vain. He still repeated the same question, "What would he do?" and still found no answer.

This sudden, rude awakening from careless boyhood had helped him to realize at once his growing responsibilities and his utter helplessness.

"I am nothing but a young apprentice; it will be two years before I can earn anything," he murmured, bitterly, "and what will become of mother in the meantime?"

Leaning against a tree, a deep gloom in his large, blue eyes, he turned his face toward the east, looking for dawn. Despairing, gloomy thoughts filled his mind and shone from his eyes, as he watched the first gray streak of morning illuminate the distant horizon.

"Would there ever be a dawn in his future?" he asked, bitterly. "Would there ever again be any glad streaks in his mother's life?"

His head dropped suddenly upon his heaving breast. Involuntarily he folded his hands.

The shadows of departing night still lingered in the forest—the silence of slumber still rested upon creation.

Only the fresh May breezes gently rustled through the young foliage overhead and toyed with the fair locks of the silent, solitary figure.

Was he praying?

The gray glimmer of the east grows brighter and larger. The first crimson heralds of the sun salute the summits of the distant hills.

Close by the immovable figure a lark swings herself gracefully in the air, her first clear note ringing like silver bells through all the forest, awakening the songsters far and near. Others followed in quick succession, filling the air with notes of joy.

Carl's bowed head raised just in time to see the day-king, in his crimson splendor, rise majestically behind the hills, welcomed by the loud cuckoo, the gay robin, and the shrill chorus of all the feathered songsters of the forest.

The radiant light which so suddenly illuminated the earth, the gay carols of the birds, all seemed to him prophetic of better days to come.

At this instant his eyes fell upon the violets and May bells—or lilies-of-the-valley, as we call them—which grew in luxuriant profusion at his feet.

An exclamation of joy escaped his lips as the idea of gathering them to sell in the city occurred to him.

He felt like singing with the larks as he gathered the flowers, and, by means of paper and twine which he fortunately found in his pocket, arranged them into graceful little button-hole bouquets.

"Plenty of city folks would buy them," he argued, and it would at least relieve his mother from immediate necessity.

His hat and handkerchief full of flowers, he hastened home to secure a basket and inform his mother of his intention.

As he expected, she saw innumerable obstacles. He knew, as well as she could tell him, that the people would stare at the would laugh and that his employer's fastidious daughters would not want a flower-peddler at their table.

But, between his sensitiveness and his duty to a beloved mother, there was no hesitation. He would prove himself above heeding the ridicule of ignorance.

With these thoughts he entered the city, already swarming with gay arrivals from the neighboring towns and villages.

They were there, the picturesque representatives of all classes, on an open plot of green, enjoying in true German fashion, the first out-door festival of the year.

He heard the music and saw the flying ribbons of the dancers. He saw the boys climbing the May-pole, and heard the laughter or applause of the bystanders as they failed or succeeded in reaching the immense cake which was fastened on the top for the winner.

He saw them swinging or jumping rope, riding in flying coaches and playing games, eating sausages and cheese and pretzels, drinking beer and singing songs. But what he did not see was a tall, stout man, whose eyes had closely followed his movements.

Already Carl had encountered the faces of former schoolmates, some laughing scornfully, others hastily going out of sight.

"Ho! There's Carl turned flower-peddler!"

In an instant he was surrounded with curious, staring faces, some laughing, others glancing half pityingly at him.

Carl's face burned with shame and indignation, but he quickly recovered himself. It was, after all, no more than he might have expected, and he would have to make the best of it.

"What are you going to do with that money?" asked one of them.

"I shall certainly not give it to you," replied Carl, shortly, turning his back to the laughing crowd.

He soon succeeded in disposing of the rest of his flowers, and was preparing to go home when one of the by-standers invited him to climb the pole.

Carl did not need a second invitation, for the prospect of being able to bring his mother a cake from the festival was too tempting to resist.

He climbed the pole without much difficulty, and succeeded in unfastening the cake amidst the shouts and clappings of the admiring spectators.

"Taking it home to your mother, I suppose?" asked a mocking voice behind him, as he was packing the prize in his basket.

Carl turned fiercely upon the speaker, but when he saw that it was only a poor, ignorant, envious school-mate of his, he merely replied:

"Yes, Henry, I am taking it home to my mother, and I am not ashamed of it, I can assure you. But," he continued quietly, "you have insulted me twice to-day for doing what your miserable heart would not be capable of. If it were not that I considered your mother's feelings, I would settle with you on the spot."

"Bravo! Well said!" responded a number in the crowd, as Henry slunk away, and Carl hastened home to give to her for whom he had endured so much, the proceeds of his day's perseverance.

That was a proud moment, but a yet prouder one awaited him.

The following day his master inquired into the cause of his absence from the festival.

"Oh, I was there," replied Carl, growing very red in the face.

"There!" replied his master, in feigned surprise, "and not show yourself to us once, when we had a place reserved for you at our table?"

"I—I was busy making a little money," stammered Carl, wishing he was well out of it.

"Yes, yes; I understand," replied the master, slapping him familiarly on the shoulder. "In fact I know all about it," (winking his eye), "and I've thought this morning that you were about useful enough to deserve some wages, so I have ordered your name on the pay roll, and next May-day I hope instead of peddling flowers you'll be sure to come with us."

How Carl's heart bounded as he hastened home that night to tell his mother!

Carl is a grown up man now, but he confesses that that was the proudest moment in his life, and that dawn on May-day morning its significant precursor.

How many of our young readers are, like Carl, looking for the dawn of opportunities; how few, like him, can see them where he saw them and embrace them as he did!—Selected.

If a St. Bernard dog which had seen service in the Alps could write out his adventures, what a thrilling narrative of hairbreadth escapes and perilous undertakings would there be to read!

An American who visited the St. Bernard monasteries recently says the utmost pains are given in training the dogs. The training begins when they are mere puppies. At meal-time the little animals are required to sit in a row, each having before him a tin dish containing his food. Grace is said by one of the monks, the dogs, meanwhile, sitting with bowed heads. Not one of them stirs until the amen is spoken; if some young puppy, not well enough schooled in table manners, happens to begin to eat before the proper moment, he is reminded by a low growl, or a tug at the ear, that he is misbehaving. After a severe snow-storm, or an avalanche, two dogs are sent out from the monastery. Around the neck of one is fastened a flask of cordial, and to the back of the other is bound a heavy blanket. Should a traveler happen to be buried in the snow, their keen scent soon enables them to find the place. They then search for the spot where the snow is the softest, for they know that the traveler's breath must have made it soft, and, therefore that his head must be just beneath. They scratch away the snow, and, with their powerful paws, smite the man on the chest, barking, meanwhile, to arouse him from his stupor. Recovering his wits, the half-dead man drinks the strong cordial, revives, and to his great joy, finds himself shortly under a friendly roof.

## AFRICAN ANTS.

The bashikonai ants must be a terrible plague. They travel night and day, in armies miles long. The elephant and gorilla fly before them; the black man runs for his life as soon as the ants are seen. It is related by a traveler that, as he was going up one of the mouths of the Zambesi, he saw a whole village suddenly deserted by the inhabitants, who fled with all they could carry off; a proceeding which, as there was no fire in sight, rather puzzled him, till he found the ants. When these ants enter a hut, they clear it of every living thing in a few minutes. Huge cockroaches (almost as large as mice), centipedes, mice and rats are instantly devoured. A strong rat is killed in less than a minute,

and in another minute its bones are picked. A leopard, dog or deer is soon dispatched and devoured, for they kill by their numbers. They are quite half an inch long, and one variety is so strong that it will bite pieces clean out of the flesh. They possess, however, one meritorious quality—they mortally hate, and whenever they can, put to death the mischievous white ants which make such destruction in houses. In addition to these and sand ants, which bite like scorpions, leaving a distressed pain behind them, there are several varieties of flies which sting horribly, such as the igogonai—small gnats—whose bites go through the hides of the negroes, causing a terrible itch; the ibolai—flies or gnats—which sting as though with a needle, and whistle as they dash at you; the richouma, which fill themselves with your blood before you know they are there, and then leave an itching that lasts for hours, varied at intervals by certain short stabs of pain; the loway, or nest-building flies, not quite so big as a bee, which cling to a man even in the water, and assail the natives with such ferocity that if a canoe, by chance, touch one of their nests, the men instantly dive overboard.

## THE GOLD EAGLE.

A good many years ago a merchant missed from his cash-drawer a twenty-dollar gold piece. No one had been to the drawer, it was proved, except a young clerk whose name was Weston. The merchant had sent him there to make change for a customer, and the next time the drawer was opened the gold piece had disappeared. Naturally, Weston was suspected of having stolen it, and more especially as he appeared a few days after the occurrence in a new suit of clothes. Being asked where he had bought the clothes, he gave the name of the tailor without hesitation; and the merchant, going privately to make inquiries, discovered that Weston had paid for the suit with a twenty-dollar gold piece.

That afternoon the young clerk was called into the merchant's private room and charged with the theft.

"It is needless to deny it," the merchant said. "You have betrayed yourself with these new clothes, and now the only thing your fault."

Weston listened with amazement; he could hardly believe at first that such an accusation could be brought against him, but when he saw that his employer was in earnest he denied it indignantly, and declared that the money he had spent for the clothes was his own, given him as a Christmas gift a year ago. The merchant sneered at such an explanation, and asked for the proof.

"Who was the person that gave it to you? Produce him," he demanded.

"It was a lady," answered Weston, "and I can't produce her, for she died last spring. I can tell you her name."

"Can you bring me anybody that saw her give you the money, or knew of you having it?" asked the merchant.

"No, I can't do that," Weston had to answer. "I never told any one about the gift, for she did not wish me to. But I have a letter from her somewhere, if I have not lost it, in which she speaks of it."

"I dare say you have lost it," the merchant sneered. "When you have found it, sir, you bring it to me, and then I will believe your story."

Weston went home with a heavy heart. He had no idea where the letter was; he could not be sure that he had not destroyed it; and it was the only means of proving his innocence. Unless he could produce it his character was ruined, for he saw that the merchant was fully convinced of his guilt, and appearances, indeed, were sadly against him. He went to work, however, in the right way. He knelt down and prayed to God for help to prove that he was innocent, and then he began to overhaul the contents of his desk and trunk, and closet.

He kept his papers neatly, and it did not take him long to see that the letter was not among them. He sat down with a sense of despair when he was convinced of this. What else could he do? Nothing but pray again for help, and guidance and strength to endure whatever trouble God might choose to send upon him. Skeptics may sneer at such prayers as this, but Weston would smile and say, "Let them sneer."

"When I rose from my knees," he said, telling me the story years afterward, "I happened to catch my foot in an old rug that I had nailed down to the carpet because it was always curling at the edges,

The nail at the corner had come out, and stooping down to straighten the rug I saw a bit of paper peeping out. I pulled it from its hiding place, and it was the letter!"

"How it got there, I don't know. The fact that I had found it was enough for me, and if I had not gone on my knees again to give thanks for such a deliverance, I should be ashamed to tell you the story now."

"I brought the letter to my employer. It proved my innocence, and he apologized. A month afterward, the gold piece was found in Mr. Finch's overcoat. He had never put it in the cash drawer at all, though he thought he had. He raised my salary on the spot to pay for his unjust suspicions; and I have never yet repented of trusting the Lord in my trouble."—*Young Reaper.*

## TWO PENNIES.

It was a bright spring evening when little Polly stole softly into her father's room, with shoeless feet, and her golden hair falling lightly over her white nightgown; for it was bedtime, and she had come to say "Good-night."

"Father," said the little one, raising her blue eyes to his kind face, "father, may I say my prayers beside you, for mother is too ill for me to go to her to-night?"

"Yes, pet," he answered, tenderly, stroking the curly head.

And reverently the child knelt down beside him, and repeated her evening prayer, adding at the close with special earnestness, "God bless my two pennies."

What can the child mean? thought her father in surprise, and when the little white robed figure was gone, he went and asked her mother if she knew what their little daughter meant.

"O, yes!" said the lady. "Polly has prayed that prayer every night since she put her two pennies into the plate at the last missionary meeting."

Dear children, have you ever prayed to God for a blessing on the pennies you have put into the missionary box? If not, be sure you never forget to do so in the future.

## Pleasantries.

Passenger: "Any fear of my disturbing the magnetic currents, captain, by going near the compass?" Captain: "Oh, no, sir. Brass has no effect on it, whatever, sir!"

"An' that's the pillar of Hercules?" she said, adjusting her silver spectacles. "Gracious! what are the rest of his bed-clothes like, I wonder?"

A colored man went into a Galveston newspaper office and wanted to subscribe to the paper. "How long do you want it?" asked the clerk. "Jes as long as it is, boss; if it don't fit de shelves, I kin t'ar a piece off myself."

A firm, having used a type-writer in conducting their personal correspondence department, received a letter from an indignant customer, saying: "I want you to understand that you needn't print letters sent to me. I can read writing, even yours; and I don't want to be insulted by reflections on my education."

"That is a beautiful young woman across the way," said Jones to his wife. "She is, indeed," the lady assented, "a remarkably pretty woman." "I wonder if the gentleman whom she just now met is her husband?" "I think he must be," replied Mrs. Jones. "I notice he didn't lift his hat to her."

We have struck a new scheme. On the green shade we wear over our eyes when reading proof or grinding out copy we have printed: "I am busy." When a man we don't care to talk to comes in, we stoop still lower over the desk, so that he can see it and take the hint; but when the other kind of a man—a good, jovial fellow—comes in, we push the shade up over our bald spot, where he can't read the legend, smile benignantly at him, and open the conversation by asking him for a cigar.

The United States government has just cast a monster gun, that will fire a solid shot six miles. If the government is going to do any target practice with it, we will be glad to furnish Secretary Lincoln with the man who came in the sanctuary last last night and stuck the paste-brush into the inkstand. We would prefer that the government would ram him into the gun and fire him at the target, but if the department sees fit rather to stand him up for a mark, we think about a foot and a half would be the best distance, for him. That is, for us.—*Interior.*



# THE MESSENGER.

REV. P. S. DAVIS, D. D., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

REV. D. B. LADY,  
REV. C. S. GERHARD,  
REV. J. S. KIEFFER, D. D.,  
SYNDICAL EDITORS.

To CORRESPONDENTS. Communications on practical subjects, and items of intelligence relating to the Church, are solicited. Persons who forward communications should not write anything pertaining to the business of the office on the back of their communications, but on a separate slip—or, if on the same sheet, in such a way that it can be separated from the communication, without affecting it.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the return of unaccepted manuscripts.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 6, 1884.

## WHAT THE CHURCH WILL NOT DO.

Physicians are often helped in determining the nature of a disease by what they call the process of "exclusion," that is, by demonstrating that a malady cannot be this or that, they narrow down the case until they are shut up to some one thing. According to our thinking this mode of procedure might be adopted with advantage by the Church. It is easy enough to see that some things are not to be thought of seriously, whatever else may be done. Among these is the suggestion, honestly made, by several of our correspondents, that some one of our Orphan Homes might be turned into a Missionary Institute.

This would be wrong in the first place, because no one has the right to take funds given for one purpose and devote them to another. There is a principle of common law which prevents this, and it is a just one, because if it were not regarded, no man's disposal of his property would be held sacred. Any gift or bequest would be at the mercy of those who might have the opportunity to alienate it. There has been too much of this in times past. Money that has been given for permanent endowments has been used under the plea of necessity, for current expenses, or entirely diverted from the purpose of the donors. This has had the effect of preventing men from devising liberal things; and if what has been given to the orphans is now taken away from them it will so chill and disturb the liberality of the Church as to defeat the object men wish to promote.

In the second place, such a course would hamper and destroy the only really charitable institutions we have. Donations in years ago has made so little account of such institutions, that most of them have been built up and maintained by the Romanists, and these have become a power in their hands which we cannot ignore. But besides the mere policy of taking care of the fatherless, there is a duty in this direction which we cannot neglect and remain guiltless. And now that we have made a beginning in this matter it would be a cruel wrong to stop the work in the hope of turning the funds given for that purpose into another channel.

In the third place, it is a grave error to suppose that the money expended on Orphan Homes would have been given to some other purpose if the homes had not been started. The cause of the fatherless was the pioneer work of benevolence with us, and without that going in advance little would have been done for missions or anything else. No one will pretend that our Theological Seminaries would have been richer or that Missionary Institutes would have been founded if our orphanages at Womelsdorf, Butler and Fort Wayne had never been commenced. On the other hand, the funds contributed to these homes would have remained in the pockets of those who contributed them, and what is worse, the grace of giving would not have received even the little cultivation over which we have rejoiced during the few years past.

Catharine de Medicis once made a vow that she would have some one make a journey to Rome, who would take one step backward for every two taken forward. She found her man who did as she wished under careful watching and she rewarded him handsomely; but we do not think the Church wishes to indulge in any such freaks. The man who tears the sleeves and tail from his coat to make a vest, may soon need the coat and find it more difficult to supply his wants than if he had provided the vest in some other way.

We know that the prejudice of language has been a backset in our Church in some things, but we never supposed that it was hampering our Orphan Homes in the way one of our correspondents intimates. Our first Orphan Home was the child of an earnest German minister, and we thought and are yet disposed to believe, that our correspondent's idea of the difficulty is exaggerated; but if what he says is true the

prejudice must give way to Christian thought and feeling. The evil is not to be cured by breaking up the homes.

## THOSE PLEDGES.

On the 25th of June we published a proposition from the Sunday-school of the Second Reformed church in Harrisburg, to be one of sixty schools willing to pledge \$10 each for the building of a chapel in Japan. This proposition was based on the statement that \$600 would be sufficient to accomplish the work. Since then forty-two additional pledges have been made, leaving twenty-one to be provided for. These forty-two pledges do not represent as many Sunday-schools, as several of them were given by individuals, and one school has virtually doubled its contribution, while another has trebled the amount designated by the Harrisburg school. One pastor pledges \$10 for each of the four Sunday schools of his charge. About thirty-five different pastors and superintendents have been heard from and the question is, What are the rest doing?

We do not pretend to sit off here on the tripod and judge our brethren of the ministry. They are presumed to know their own business, and many of them may have good reasons for their silence. We have vivid recollections of the fact that there are often practical difficulties in raising even so small an amount of money. But times are changing and with all drawbacks in particular places there must be more than thirty-five out of thirteen hundred and seventy-eight schools who might have responded to the call within a month of the time at which it was made. Some whose personal attention has been directed to it incidentally have said they forgot it; others have thought the amount would be raised without them and so they have given themselves no concern about it. And so this little matter of raising \$600, which would build a chapel for our Foreign Mission has been allowed to drag. Will not the brethren bestir themselves? We are anxious to hand over the entire matter to Brother Kelker, Treasurer of the Board and then go on to something else. We would like in future to say something of the spirit of enthusiasm that pervades the correspondence of those who have already sent in their pledges.

The Sunday-school of Boehm's church at Bluebell, Montgomery county, Pa., celebrated its semi-centennial on the 31st ult., and the occasion will long be remembered by those who were there. The morning was cloudy, and it rained through a good part of the day, so that many, especially older members who would have rejoiced in bringing to mind the things of other days, were unable to be present; yet, the attendance was good in the morning, and in the afternoon it was quite large. A well-arranged programme had been prepared. The music by the choir and orchestra was well rendered. In the most of it the school and congregation joined heartily. The divine blessing was invoked by Rev. S. P. Mauger, and the responsive reading of the Scriptures led by the Hon. Hiram C. Hoover, Superintendent, was admirably done. The scholars read their parts reverently, and as if with one voice. After a prayer, led by Rev. J. D. Detrich, and an address of welcome by Rev. J. H. Sechler, pastor of the congregation, the Anniversary Song was sung. Then an address was made by Rev. Geo. B. Dechant, of Catawissa, who had been a pupil in the school forty years before. Revs. Joel T. Rossiter and Thomas S. Rand, who had also been pupils in the school and were expected to speak, were not able to be present. An editor was captured and run in as a substitute.

At noon there was a plain, but substantial "set-out" in the session room near the church, and such a social reunion and such an earnest knife and fork exercise we had not witnessed for many a day.

At 2 o'clock the afternoon session commenced. Besides the devotional services, including a prayer led by Rev. D. Feete, an admirable historical sketch of the school was read by Hon. Jones Detwiler, who has been identified with it from the beginning. Then came an address by Mr. Samuel Linton, of Washington, D.C., a tall, venerable man, who had been the Superintendent almost half a century before. The appearance of the man, and the words he spoke, were touching, indeed. Rev. S. G. Wagner, D.D., a former pastor, could not be present, but Rev. Chas. G. Fisher, who had also ministered to the congregation, made a well-digested address. After the "Anniversary Song of Praise," Mr. R. C.

Ogden, of Philadelphia, an ardent Sunday-school man, who thinks such institutions should be loyal to the Church, made a capital address—one which pleased everybody that anybody of good sense would care to please.

We have spoken of the good music furnished by the school, led by the choir and orchestra, but there was one hymn sung in a manner that reminded many of former times. The hymn selected was the one commencing with the words:

"When I can read my title clear."

This was "lined out" by the pastor and sung by the congregation, led by Father Linton, who was the "fore-singer" of the congregation in his early manhood. Afterwards the venerable man suggested another hymn, which he lined out. It was new, or, at least, unknown to many present; but all the very old members of the congregation, and especially the descendants of the patriarch who had sung it with him in church or around the family altar, joined in it to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The words spoke of Christian bonds, and those who did not sing it seemed to be "wiping their weeping eyes," for some cause or another. We doubt whether the old tune ever produced a more genuine effect.

At the conclusion of the services the Creed and the Lord's Prayer were said by the congregation, led by all the members of Philadelphia Classis who were present. By this time the clouds had drifted seaward, the sun lit up the skies, and these who had spent the day at Boehm's church went home, thankful for the privileges they had enjoyed.

It is said that the Emperor of China has recently destroyed a quantity of opium valued at \$4,000,000. He sees the bad effect of the drug upon his people and wishes to break up the trade. The question is whether it would not be considered "a great waste" to destroy that much confiscated bug juice, yclept whiskey in Christian countries.

## PALATINATE COLLEGE.

This institution, formerly the property of Lebanon Classis, was sold by its unanimous action at a special meeting, held in St. Paul's Memorial church, Reading, on Monday, July 28th. The amount received covers its indebtedness. The College has been in financial difficulties for some years. At the last annual meeting of the Classis, the question was long and earnestly discussed as to what would be the best method of meeting the liabilities of the institution. The debt was large and constantly increasing, and there seemed to be no way out of the difficulty. Nevertheless, the idea of repudiation was not entertained for a moment. It was felt by all the brethren that, since Classis had contracted the debt, its members were morally and legally bound to pay it. Various measures were proposed, until, finally, the whole amount of the indebtedness was assessed upon the different charges composing the Classis. This disposition of the case was not considered very satisfactory, but the best that could be done under the circumstances.

Afterwards, a number of persons, ministers and laymen, all members of the Reformed Church, offered to buy the institution for nineteen thousand dollars. This proposition at once met with great favor, and was unanimously accepted at the late special meeting, and a paper authorizing the transfer of the property by deed to W. E. Bruner, George C. Heilman and Henry Loose adopted.

Rev. W. C. Schaeffer, of Danville, has since been elected president of the College, with full power to choose his own assistants. Mr. Schaeffer has had considerable experience as a teacher, and has the confidence of the friends of Palatinate.

This disposition of the institution is meeting with hearty approval, and it is believed that Palatinate College will now emerge from its embarrassments and enter upon a career of greater usefulness and prosperity than it has ever yet enjoyed.

Under the new management, the institution proposes to give thorough preparation to candidates for a Collegiate education, and, at the same time, pay special attention to the English branches, so that young people who do not intend to take a College course will have the very best facilities for acquiring the training which they desire. It is also proposed to bring the College into closer relation with the public school system of the State, and thus furnish young men and ladies the most favorable opportunities possible to prepare themselves for teaching.

## A SHOW SUPPRESSED.

We see, from one of the secular papers of this city, that the Board of Health has properly prohibited a certain Dr. C. C. O'Donnell from exhibiting the Chinese lepers he wishes to bring East. This doctor is said to be at the head of the anti-Chinese party in California, and his object seems to be to manufacture public sentiment, and at the same time put money into his pocket. The malady is, no doubt, a terrible one, but if as bad as the would-be exhibitor represents it, he does not take the right way for its eradication. Even allowing what is generally conceded by medical authority—that the disease is not contagious by ordinary contact—the exhibition would be disgusting. It would excite the morbid curiosity of a class of people who would do nothing to alleviate the misery. There are a great many shows that come under the head of Anatomical Museums that might as well be closed to the public, and especially to children, who can have no scientific interest in them. Familiarity with terrible malformations is not desirable; the effect such things have upon people generally is demoralizing. The cultured old Greeks kept monstrosities out of the sight of the mothers and children. There was a positive advantage in looking only at the perfect and the beautiful.

## FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL ACADEMY.

We have received the Prospectus of this institution, so nearly connected with the College at Lancaster. The building has been thoroughly repaired, and the course of study re-organized. Especial attention will be given to the English branches, and Prof. Mull will take this department under his immediate care. The term will open on the 4th of September. For circulars, address Rev. Geo. F. Mull, Rector, Lancaster, Pa.

The cholera in France, is evidently abating in virulence. The panic seems to be over and the people of Marseilles and Toulon are returning to their homes. The disease however is spreading in a milder form over other parts of the country.

## CHAPEL IN JAPAN.

Since our last issue, we have received the following additional pledges of \$10, Hickory Corners, Northumberland Co., Pa.; Reformed S. School at Woodstock, Pa.; Reformed S. School at Greenville, Pa.; Charles H. Gutelius, (check); Mont Alto Mission Band; Reformed S. School Huntingdon, Pa.; S. School of St. John's Church, Armstrong Co., Pa.; Trinity Reformed S. School, New Bloomfield, Pa. We have now 42 pledges in all.

## Communications.

### CALIFORNIA MISSIONS.

#### Stockton.

The San Joaquin Valley is one of the largest and most fertile valleys in California. It is one of the principal wheat growing sections. For miles and miles one sees nothing but fields of wheat—one vast sea of ripe grain, and the harvesters moving through it look like small craft in mid-ocean. This year thousands upon thousands of acres of the finest wheat have been flooded and destroyed by the breaking of levees, involving a loss of millions of dollars. There were heavy falls of snow lately in the Sierra mountains, and the melting of these snows caused the streams to overflow, and to break the levees surrounding what is known as the reclaimed lands. In going from San Francisco to Stockton I passed through a perfect inland sea, produced by the overflowing of the streams. A gentleman by the name of Bernardt, formerly from Lancaster county, Pa., who owns six ranches and is worth \$300,000, told me that the water would pass away in the course of a few weeks, and that afterwards the land would be some of the best pasture land in the State, until the next flood would come.

In this rich valley, on the San Joaquin river, is situated Stockton, the county town of San Joaquin county, ninety-two miles north-east from San Francisco. It can be reached by railroad or by steamer. It has fourteen thousand inhabitants, and is growing rapidly. It has large foundries, carriage and machine shops, two immense flouring mills, one of which turns out a thousand barrels of flour a day, an extensive inland trade, and even some foreign trade. This city has a grand future before it, and the church should try to keep pace with the material development of the city.

It has five Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Baptist, one German Reformed, one German Lutheran, one Latter Day Saints or Mormon, one Catholic, and two Episcopalian churches. The Catholic congregation is the largest. The Campbellite is the strongest Protestant congregation. The German Reformed congregation is not the smallest in town. This congregation was organized by Rev. F. Fox, May 23, 1840, with twenty members. July 13, 1873, the congregation was incorporated, during the pastorate of Bro. Mullaup. The erection of the church building was commenced under the pastorate of Bro. Wernly, and completed under that of Bro. Mullaup, in 1873. The building lot was presented to the congregation by Captain Weber, the son of a Reformed clergyman in Germany. The church cost \$2600, and the parsonage, \$1175. There is no debt resting on either. The present membership is seventy. Some of these live in the country. The Sunday-school has fifty-three scholars. The following

have been the pastors: Fox, Wernly, Mullaup, Edmonds, Fuendeling, Waldecker, De Geller, who are still kindly remembered by their old parishioners. Pastor Mullaup deserves great credit for his persevering labors among the people, especially during the erecting of the house of worship.

The highest amount that the Stockton congregation raised for church purposes in one year, 1874, was \$1033; the smallest, 1883, \$636. This falling off has been caused by the split which occurred in 1882. This was brought about by the attempt of a few unprincipled so-called Lutherans to change the title of the congregation, and thus to alienate the church property. Those members who remained true to the standard of doctrine and cultus laid down in the articles of incorporation, appealed to the Superior Court of California, and won the suit. The Court decided that the property could be taken possession of and used only by the Reformed congregation.

This "church case," the first of the kind in California, excited widespread attention and interest. Everybody—the other ministers in Stockton, the public generally, and the press—condemned this attempt of a few bigots to alienate the property of the Reformed congregation, as an intolerable outrage. Immediately upon the decision of the Court, the Reformed congregation took possession of the church, during the interim they held services in different halls, for which they had to pay \$18 a month rent. At this time the parsonage was occupied by a family the mother of which was in a delicate physical condition. Bro. De Geller wanted her to vacate the premises. His lawyer thought it would not do to put her out "in her present condition," as it might complicate matters. One day she vacated several of the rooms, and during the night the Lutheran pastor, Wugatz, and his family entered the house from the rear, and took forcible possession of the same. An ejectment suit has been instituted against him. The case came up on Tuesday, June 24, before the Court at Stockton, but it was postponed. If Pastor Wugatz had any conscience and sense of honor, he would vacate the premises without being compelled by law to do so. The parsonage was bought and paid for by the First Reformed Church of Stockton; the Superior Court of California has decided that it belongs to them and to nobody else; and yet in the face of these facts the Missouriian pastor continues to occupy it, smiles serenely, and says: "Put me out if you can." Warte-nur, Pastor Wugatz! It is a long lane that has no turning. The Superior Court of California will not contradict and swallow its former decision.

This court trial is a trial in another sense to the congregation. It cripples them, financially and otherwise. Yet Bro. De Geller holds his people together with wonderful tact and energy. He deserves great credit for what he has done for our church in Stockton during the last two years. The discharge of his duties has been anything but pleasant. His faithful, intelligent and energetic wife is a help-meet to him indeed. After the case has been settled, he is willing to leave Stockton in the interests of peace and of the welfare of the congregation. He should then receive recognition for his services by the church's opening up to him a wider and more congenial field of labor.

During my stay at Stockton, I visited many of Bro. De Geller's people, both in the town and in the country, and I have carried away with me most pleasant recollections of these visits. I was most royally entertained by the congregation at Mrs. Allan's Temperance Hotel. Of course, my recollections of the hum of the mosquitoes which I had to fight in the night, are not so very pleasant; but then they are more than counteracted by my recollection of the sweet, soothing "Schwizerlied," which Mrs. De Geller and the bedding in mine from Vienna had.

D. E. SCHÖEDLER, Superintendent.  
San Francisco, June 28, 1884.

## SOMERSET CLASSIS.

This Classis held its thirteenth annual meeting in the St. John's Reformed Church at New Centerville, Somerset County Pa., beginning the evening of June 4th, and continuing its sessions until Monday noon, the 9th.

Rev. J. M. Schick, the retiring president, preached the opening sermon on the text, St. John 20: 22, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost," in connection with the article of the Apostles' Creed, "I believe in the Holy Ghost."

Eight ministers and six elders reported at the first session. Two elders reported subsequently. Rev. J. M. Schick, of Meyersdale was re-elected president by acclamation. The presence of Rev. Mr. Zinn, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, was announced, and the usual courtesies extended to him.

At the second session Revs. C. Gumbert, pastor elect of the New Centerville Charge, and J. S. Wagner pastor elect of the Zion charge, were received, the former from Allegheny Classis, the latter from West Susquehanna Classis, Synod of the U. S. The organization of Classis was completed by the re-election of Rev. S. R. Bridenbaugh, as Treasurer, Rev. J. S. Wagner as Stated Clerk, and Rev. H. King as Corresponding Secretary.

Interesting parochial reports were read, and the constitutional questions answered by the elders present. Some of the answers to the fifth question called forth some well timed remarks by several brethren, on the necessity of providing against arrears in the pastor's salary. The evenings were devoted to religious services. On Thursday evening Mr. W. E. Hoy, theological student from Lancaster, at present assistant to Rev. C. U. Heilman in the Paradise Charge, preached an acceptable sermon from the text, St. John 1: 16, "Of His fulness have we all received." Friday evening was devoted to the discussion of topics relating to the constitutional questions put to the delegated elders. Saturday evening an interesting missionary service was held which resulted in an offering of \$25.00 for the cause of Foreign Missions.

The usual service preparatory to the Holy Communion was held on Saturday afternoon. The Holy Communion was celebrated on Sunday morning. An afternoon service on the same day was held for the children of the Sunday-school, not the least interesting feature of which was the baptism of a little child. In the evening the pastor elect, Rev. C. Gumbert, of the New Centerville Charge, the call to him having been previously confirmed, was installed by a committee consisting of the officers of the Classis.

The call from the Zion Charge to Rev. J. S. Wagner was also confirmed and a committee appointed to install him as pastor of said charge. Rev. H. D. Darbaker of Allegheny Classis was present as an advisory member from Friday afternoon to the close of the sessions.

Attention was called to the fact that the Board of Missions commemorates the Sixtieth Anniversary of its organization this year, and the missionary societies of the church directed to make a note of it in their celebrations. Attention was called to the need of more ministers for the work of our church, and pastors, consistories, and parents are urged not to neglect their duty on this point. The publications of the church are again commenced to our people. Classis decided that a Sunday-school convention should be held early in the Fall, and appointed a committee to make necessary arrangements.

The recommendations and requests of Synod



were all duly considered and acted upon. The pastors and people were especially charged not to forget the orphans or the Society for the relief of Ministers and their Widows of the Reformed Church in the United States. Pastors were also called upon to report whether or not they had complied with the directions of Classis given at the last annual meeting; with a few exceptions, answers were given in the affirmative. Classis had one vacant charge, the Willa Creek Mission, for which a regular supply has been provided during the summer, in the person of Mr. Ludwig, student from the Theological Seminary at Tiffin, Ohio.

The pastoral relation existing between Rev. M. H. Diefenderfer and the Beam charge was dissolved, to go into effect July 1st, and Bro. Diefenderfer was granted his dismission to Lehigh Classis, Synod of the United States.

The Directory of Worship, approved by General Synod, and sent down to the Classes, was referred to a special committee. This committee submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Your committee, to which was referred the recommendation of the General Synod, as to the approval or rejection of the Directory of Worship for the Reformed Church, would respectfully report that we have examined the work, and, believing it to be the best "Book of Worship" possible to be prepared in the present era of our church history, do, therefore, recommend to Classis the following action:

Resolved, That the Directory of Worship recommended to us by the General Synod be and the same is hereby approved.

The temperance question, in which the interest of this Classis has by no means abated, was earnestly discussed, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The struggle is still continued against the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and

WHEREAS, The members of our congregations having been admonished not to sign applications for license, some have nevertheless persisted in doing so; therefore

Resolved, That we renew our earnest request to all the members of the Reformed Church to refuse the signing of such applications.

Resolved, That we discontinue the traffic and urge our members to refrain from engaging in it or encouraging it in any way.

Resolved, That the pastors be directed to read this action from their pulpits.

The usual vote of thanks to the hosts, hostesses and the people of the town and community was heartily passed.

The next annual meeting will convene in the Reformed Church at Salisbury, Paradise charge, on Wednesday after Pentecost, May 27th, A. D., 1885, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Thus ended a most pleasant and, we trust, profitable session of this Classis.

#### STATED CLERK.

Statistics. — Ministers, 12; congregations, 36; members, 3182; unconfirmed members, 2109; infant baptisms, 200; adult baptisms, 16; confirmed, 168; certificate and renewal of profession, 122; communion, 2753; dismissed, 41; excommunication, 7; deaths, 63; Sunday schools, 26; Sunday-school scholars, 1853; students for the ministry, 6; contributions for benevolence, \$2384; contributions for congregational purposes, \$17,998; periodicals received—MESSENGER, 243; "Child's Treasury," 435.

\* Not fully reported.

#### ANIVERSARY EXERCISES AT BETHANY ORPHANS' HOME, WOMELSDORF, PA.

The morning trains of July 24th brought large crowds from different sections to attend the anniversary exercises at Bethany Orphans' Home, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pottsville and Norristown were largely represented. The weather was delightful, a pleasant mountain air stirring all day long. Many of the orphans were kindly remembered by the visitors.

The gathering on the grounds numbered probably 1500 persons. The visitors were all very hospitably received by the superintendent of the Home, Rev. D. B. Albright, and everything possible was done to make their stay pleasant. The Home was inspected by all. Everything was found neat and trim and as clean as a new pin. The little orphans were dressed in their best, and exhibited a picture of contentment and happiness. All the rooms in the building are plainly, but comfortably furnished. The Home is free from debt, and never before was more prosperous. The morning hours were devoted to seeing the place, and wandering over the surrounding woods. One of the finest springs in this section is on the property. It is never-failing, and the water is of crystal clearness and as cold as ice. It contains certain medicinal properties, and persons come all the way from Philadelphia to drink it.

About 200 people were present from Reading, alone.

Of the directors the following were present: Dr. Joseph Coblenz and Isaac McHose, Reading; Joseph Laubach, Bethlehem; George Gelbach, William D. Grass and N. Wetzell, of Philadelphia; Wm. R. Lawler, of Allentown; George Z. Kunkel, of Harrisburg; Wm. Levan, of Schuylkill Haven.

Among the Reformed ministers in attendance were: Rev. J. W. Steinmetz, Reading; Rev. Dr. Aughinbaugh, formerly of Palatinate college, now of Mercersburg college; Rev. Albert Stauffer, Hummelstown; Rev. M. L. Fritch, Shillington; Rev. Wm. C. Schaeffer, Danville; Rev. Benj. E. Weiss, Lehighville; Rev. Dr. Johnston, Lebanon; Rev. Dr. J. Heister, Annville; Rev. C. C. Leinbach, Womelsdorf; Rev. H. K. Binkley, Reading; Rev. Tobias Kessler, Jonestown; Rev. Dr. Geo. Wolf, Myerstown; Rev. F. W. Kremer, Lebanon; Rev. S. P. Mauger, Phoenixville, and others.

Many of the visitors came provided with well filled lunch baskets and enjoyed their meal out in the woods. Dinner was also served in the large dining hall of the home for 50 cents. From a pavilion on the outside, ice cream, cakes and fruits were sold to the multitudes.

Shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon the visitors assembled in the grove attached to the house, where seats had been provided and a platform erected. Here the anniversary exercises took place, and were very interesting throughout. The orphans of the home led the scene, which was spirited. The services were opened with a chant and prayer. Rev. Dr. Berleman, of Philadelphia, delivered the German address. He referred to the liberal spirit which prompted the establishment of a home of this kind; spoke of the gracious privilege of giving to such a good cause, and commended the Home to the charity of its friends and patrons. This was followed by an English address. Following copy of a letter which the secretary of the board of directors had been instructed to send to Rev. Dr. Bausman, now travelling abroad, was read:

The board of managers and the friends of Bethany Orphans' Home, in annual meeting assembled, send greetings to their honored president, Rev. B. Bausman, D. D., whom they hold in highest esteem; commending him and Mrs. Bausman to the kind care of an ever merciful God; congratulating them upon their Providential escape from a seriously impending accident and their safe arrival at their destination; wishing them a pleasant and profitable sojourn abroad; hoping and praying for their safe return to our midst and the home of their friends, where

we hope, if it please our Heavenly Father, many years of usefulness may yet be granted to them in this Home and the church.

The treasurer, W. D. Gross, of Phila., next read his annual report. It showed the following: Received from all sources, \$6,915.15; expenditures during year, including \$1,800 debts paid from last year, \$8,850.21, leaving a balance due Superintendent Rev. D. B. Albright, of \$1,935.06; bills remaining unpaid, \$300, leaving a debt on the home for current expenses, of \$2,235.06. The money for putting up the new building has all been raised. The Home will shortly come into possession of 80 acres of land in Nebraska, which was willed by a friend, and \$1,000 as a bequest from Philadelphia. Superintendent Albright then read his report showing his work during the past year. This was followed by an appeal for aid for the Home, and the audience responded very liberally. The benediction was then pronounced.

During the year the physician made but one visit to the Home, an exhibit of a most remarkable health record.

The whole number of inmates of the Home since it was started is 369.

The copy of a circular was read, recommending the purchase by all Reformed churches and societies of the copy of the photograph of the Home, approved by the Board. Copies of the photograph were sold on the grounds.

The directors of the Home met and reorganized by the election of Rev. Dr. B. Bausman, of Reading, as president; Wm. D. Gross, Phila., as treasurer, and Dr. Adam B. Dundore, of Reading, as physician, in place of Dr. Coblenz, resigned. The Board decided to admit three children to the Home, which makes the number of inmates at present 62. Fifteen admissions have been made for the year.

The Superintendent's report giving the income from the farm, etc., was published last week.

#### THE NEW PRESIDENT OF PALATINATE COLLEGE.

Those who have recently lifted the debt off of this Institution by becoming purchasers of it for the Lebanon Classis, have elected Rev. W. C. Schaeffer of Danville, Pa., as President of the College. It is proposed to conduct the Institution on true business principles. The President elect has had considerable experience in teaching—having been for a time a Professor in Keystone Normal School, Kutztown, Pa. He is a brother of the Principal of that Institution, Rev. N. C. Schaeffer, Ph. D. It is understood that he will accept the position, entering upon his duties at the opening of the Fall Session. He will take with him the reputation he has already gained and also the best wishes for himself and the Institution, of many friends.

#### Church News.

Stated Clerks of Classes and Pastors will oblige us by sending such items of News as will be of interest to the Church.

#### OUR OWN CHURCH.

##### Pennsylvania.

Easton.—Last Sunday morning at half-past ten o'clock the Rev. Dr. C. Porter, pastor of the Third St. Reformed church, delivered his farewell sermon. The church was well filled. The altar and pulpit were very tastefully and beautifully decorated with flowers and vines. The pastor conducted the opening exercises, "Nearer My God, to Thee." Text chosen was found in 2 Cor. xii, 2. "Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

The doctor did not resort to a sentimental end in saying farewell, but gave a few parting words and a brief review of his pastorate. The following is a synopsis of the sermon:

"We live in a changeable world. The sundering of the ties of affection and fellowship is a necessity. The old gives way to the new, leaving only enough for the antiquarian to read what has been. The floating cloud illustrates this rapid change. These changes are general, and they are known to each individual. All nature must waste away, but there is one hope to the Christian. Although there is a feeling that all these things shall abide, it is only when some strong tie is broken that we wake up to the knowledge that these are not immortal. But there is one thing that defies all change. 'Natural love in higher love endures.' So, when the Apostle says: 'Finally, brethren, farewell,' he does not bid adieu as to those who had no hope, but with hope abounding and love strong and enduring. Therefore, under such circumstances, I lay down my shepherd's staff.

"A brief review of my ministry in this place will, no doubt, be profitable. On Thursday, September 26th, 1861, nearly twenty-three years ago, I preached my first sermon here. It was after the opening of the war, and President Lincoln had proclaimed a national fast. The Synod of our Church was in session here, and I was invited to preach. The text chosen was Jonah 3: 5-9, inclusive, wherein it is related that the king of Nineveh made proclamation to his subjects to repent in sackcloth and ashes. In 1866 I was called to a Professorship in Lafayette College and I preached in English in the lecture room every other Sabbath for three years—1867, '68 and '69. After the death of Rev. Dr. Beck, you invited me to become your pastor, and I was installed August 29th, 1877, and have served this congregation seven years, less one month.

During this time I have performed 63 marriages, 121 baptisms, officiated at 100 funerals, received into the church by confirmation 117 and by certificate 81—total, 198. There have been dismissed from the congregation 43 persons, and removed by death 81. Twenty-two of these have been over 70 years of age. Twenty-eight times have we celebrated the Holy Communion.

Seven years ago we were in an embarrassed condition, financially, but now we are on the most desirable basis. During these seven years the congregation has raised \$43,321. Of this, \$29,038 has been used for improvements, which have been various and profitable. \$14,232 has been given to benevolent objects, averaging over \$2000 each year. There has been a steady growth in the contributions. There has been no begging. You have come forward manfully and have done your part. In addition to all this, you have paid the only debt on the church—\$3000. The praise of your liberality has gone abroad through all our denomination." The doctor then delivered an apostrophe on liberality, giving special credit to the ladies for their hearty co-operation.

"When I entered upon the work it was with fear and trembling. I have worked prayerfully and conscientiously. I have not resorted to tricks and arts to draw large audiences, nor have I given my attention to other things, to the neglect of your spiritual welfare. I determined to know nothing among you, save Jesus Christ, and Him crucified. I have repented from the sowing of others, and I have also seen some fruit of my own labors. The vast amount will not be seen until the last great day. I have endeavored to perform my duties, but in many things I know I

have come short. A young Hercules could not do all the work that might be done in a large congregation like this. I have been your servant in the Lord, and I have not served you in the spirit of a hireling. We part in peace. 'Be of good comfort.' The many kindnesses which I and my family have received at your hands I shall never forget, nor will my interest in this, the oldest church in Easton, ever cease. 'Finally, brethren, farewell.'"

After repeating the Lord's Prayer the congregation sang "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love," and were dismissed with the benediction by Dr. Porter.

Bethlehem.—Christ Reformed church, Bethlehem, received two coats of paint recently, and looks as bright and new as when first erected fifteen years ago. The painting of the spire, 133 feet high, was done by a company of mast riggers from Philadelphia. They worked suspended by ropes, thus avoiding the expense of scaffolding, but caused a thrill of nervousness to many persons who from the sidewalk saw them at their dangerous elevation.

Scranton.—We have just learned from a physician, long resident in Scranton, Pa., that there are between two and three hundred Palatinates from the German Rhine country living in that city. There is room there for several Reformed missionaries. The Classis of East Susquehanna, we are told, is preparing to send the Gospel to these brethren in the faith. It should have been done twenty years ago.

South Easton.—We find the following in the Daily Free Press-Eagle, Pa.: A New Pastor's Reception.—Yesterday Rev. G. W. Roth, the new pastor of the Reformed church, removed from Tinticon to South Easton. About 11 o'clock, A. M., ten wagon-loads of people and goods arrived, and were welcomed by the Ladies' Union connected with the church, and Revs. Sheppard and N. Z. Snyder and wife. After the wagons were unloaded, the party were invited to seats at the table, which was loaded with an abundance of good things, provided by the Ladies' Union. Fifty-three persons took dinner, after which the house was put in order, then supper was announced, and 40 more were satisfied. In the evening about 300 people welcomed the new pastor. The evening was spent pleasantly by all, and about 9 o'clock Yellowes' band gave a serenade. In good season all departed for their homes, forgetting the hard work of the day by the memory of the real pleasure all enjoyed. The Reformed people are delighted with their new preacher.

Allentown.—From the "Allentown Critic," of July 18, we clip the following: "The tender relations seem to exist between the Rev. Edwin A. Gernant, the young pastor of Zion's Reformed church of this city, and his appreciative and devoted flock. About a week or so ago Mr. Gernant, in quest of needed rest and recreation, retired with his family to the home of his parents at Leesport, Berks county. . . . Shortly after eight o'clock yesterday morning about two hundred ladies and gentlemen of his congregation left this city over the East Penn. R. R., to surprise him at his Leesport retreat. They spent a delightful day in the charming homestead of their shepherd and his respected parents, and returned in good order last evening thoroughly pleased with their trip." Concerning this visit Pastor Gernant writes as follows: "Permit me through the columns of the MESSENGER to return my heartfelt thanks to the members of my congregation for this last expression of their love and esteem, also to the Rev. S. A. Leinbach, pastor of the Reformed church at Leesport, for his presence and kindly address of welcome to my visiting people. The day was one of the most intense spiritual and social enjoyment."

Greenville.—The "Greenville Advance Argus" gives the following: Rev. F. B. Hahn, for the past six years the efficient pastor of the Reformed congregation of this place, having been elected to the pastorate of Mt. Pleasant charge, in Westmoreland county, on Monday evening tendered his resignation to the consistory, to take effect Sept. 15th next. The consistory, after due deliberation, and with reluctance, accepted his resignation, and it yet remains for Classis to confirm the action of consistory. The new field of labor to which Rev. Hahn has been called is an important one, and a great work is to be done. He is clearly of opinion that a change would be to the best interest and welfare of the church, and acting on this presumption has seen fit to take the steps indicated. Rev. Hahn's pastorate in this place has been highly successful. About 190 members were added to the charge. Never in the history of the church has there been such a rapid and at the same time substantial growth, spiritually and numerically. Particularly among the young men has this been true. In the Sunday school the same can be said. We understand that an effort is on foot among the members of the congregation to make an appeal to Classis, and we hope it may prove successful. Should Classis, however, dissolve the pastoral relationship, Rev. Hahn will take with him the good will and kindest wishes of his congregation.

Williams Township, Northampton Co.—The Reformed congregation in Williams township, Northampton county, of which the Rev. D. F. Brendle is pastor, is in many respects an exemplary flock. They own one half of an old union church, but went out and bought a lot and paid for it, erected an unusually well-built church and paid for it; built a parsonage and paid for it; and just now they are engaged in erecting a heavy stone coping and an iron fence, which is to have stone coping and an iron fence on top, and the cash to pay for it is secured. They also have invested one thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be used perpetually for the increase of the pastor's salary. It was bequeathed for this purpose by one now in the church above. But even here the Williams township congregation does not intend to rest. It is quite probable that other good works will be done in this and other directions, which will also serve as models for imitation to others, who may be as rich and comfortably situated as these liberal-hearted members are. We especially hold out here to pay as you go. This condition of things speaks well for both pastor and people; and particularly so for those who are active and unwearied co-workers with their laborious pastor.

Kentucky.

Bernstadt.—The Rev. M. Denny was installed in this newly organized congregation as pastor. A colony of Reformed people have settled here, and as the name of the town plainly indicates, they are from Switzerland. They have purchased large tracts of land and everything seems to be peaking permanently and prosperously.

Iowa.

Church Dedication, Webster County.—The "Zoar Reformed Church" was dedicated to the service of God on the 6th of July, by the Pastor, Rev. W. Diehm. It is a mission,

composed of earnest workers, who, through much self-denial, have brought this offering to the altar of the Head of the Church. Bro. D., located in Sac county, travels sixty miles every third Sunday, to serve this people.

#### Personal.

The Joint Consistory of the New Holland Charge has granted their pastor, Rev. D. W. Gerhard, a brief vacation.

Continued on Eighth Page.

#### NOTICE.

As our fiscal year closes July 30, 1884, we would be glad if those indebted to us in any way—on book or periodical account—will remit before that time.

CHAS. G. FISHER,  
Supt. and Treas. Ref. Ch. Pub. Bd.  
July 13, 1884.

#### DIRECTORY OF WORSHIP.

We are ready to fill orders for the Directory of Worship, which was presented by the Committee appointed by the General Synod, Tiffin, O., 1881, to the late General Synod held in Baltimore, Md., and approved and sent down by the Synod to the Classes for adoption or rejection. The price—as fixed by the Synod—is 60 cents per copy. On receipt of this amount, and 6 cents additional to pay postage (if to be sent by mail), all orders will be promptly filled.

Address,  
REFORMED CHURCH PUBLICATION BOARD,  
907 Arch Street,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

#### PREMIUM TRACT, No. 3.

CHURCH LITERATURE:—ITS  
AIM, BENEFITS AND  
CIRCULATION.

This new Tract is now ready for distribution. It is practical, to the point, and calculated to arouse an interest in Church Literature, as well as show the good arising from a general circulation and reading of the publications of the Church.

We hope pastors and consistories, and laymen who know the great good they derive from reading the different publications issued by the Church, will aid in a broadcast circulation of this Tract.

It is put at an extremely low price—almost at cost. Send for it in large quantities, and hand it among the members of your members of your congregation.

We will fill all orders promptly at the following rates, postpaid.

\$3.25	per	1000
1.75	"	500
.40	"	100
.06	"	12

Address,  
Reformed Church Pub. Board,  
907 Arch Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.

May 5, 1884.

#### THE NEW BOOK.

THE  
MOUNTAIN BOY  
WILDBAUS.  
A LIFE OF  
ULRIC ZWINGLI.  
By Rev. D. VAN HORNE, D. D.

PUBLISHED BY  
REFORMED CHURCH PUB. BOARD.  
192 PAGES. PRICE, \$1.00.

A book for the times. It is written in a plain, chaste and popular style. Every family and every Sunday-school library should have a copy of it.

A minister of the Reformed Church in the West says of it:— "Its style is simple, yet chaste and dignified, and reads as smoothly as any popular story I ever read. . . . Just the book for our youth."

Christian Intelligencer says:—"We have here an excellent life of Ulric Zwingli. . . . We heartily commend the work to parents and those interested in buying books worth reading for Sunday-school libraries."

Philadelphia Press says:—"A timely biography which gives in an interesting and simple style the main facts of his career."

AGENTS WANTED!—to whom liberal terms will be given.

A copy will be sent postpaid to any address for \$1.00. Address,

REFORMED CHURCH PUB. BD.,  
907 ARCH STREET,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

#### THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL MISSIONARY.

Devoted to the Interests of Home and Foreign Missions.

The New Sunday-School Paper,  
PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

REFORMED CHURCH PUB. BOARD,  
PHILADELPHIA.

This new paper for Sunday-schools is now ready for distribution. It presents a neat and attractive form, and though gotten together, as to matter, rather hastily on account of the shortness of time allowed, yet its first two numbers are filled with articles strictly in keeping with its design and purpose. Specimen copies will be sent to every pastor, and it is to be hoped that they will lend their aid in giving it a large circulation in their Sunday-schools. It certainly will be a great medium for enlisting the young of the Church in the cause of Missions—the great work that now challenges us as a Church. This is the proper place to make a beginning. Let pastors therefore send in their subscription orders as soon as possible. Specimen copies will be sent on application.

Terms—Single copy, 20 cents. Over 5 copies, to one address, 12 cents a copy, per year.

Address,  
Reformed Church Publication Board,  
907 Arch Street, Philadelphia,  
January 12, 1884.

#### Business Department

Rev. CHARLES G. FISHER,

Superintendent and Treasurer

#### TERMS OF THE MESSENGER:

\$2.50 a year, in advance, postage included. Six copies to one address for one year, \$1.00.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publisher, unless orders are sent direct to the Publication Office at least two weeks before the time subscribed for expires and all arrears are paid.

The publishers will not be responsible for notices given to an agent or postmaster.

When arrangements for more than a year are due, they are collected through a solicitor.

The date appended to the subscriber's name on the slip pasted on each paper, indicates the day and year in which he has paid.

Renewals should be made, if possible, before the date transpires. If two issues are allowed to be sent after that time, and a notice to discontinue is then received, the subscriber will be charged for the six months commencing.

Remittances should be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter, and to be made payable to the order of the REFORMED CHURCH PUBLICATION BOARD.

Should you remit, and on examining the label on your paper you do not find the proper credit given after two weeks have elapsed, please inform us by postal note that any failure to reach us may be discovered, or any mistake or omission may be corrected.

Communications for the paper, to insure prompt insertion, should be addressed to "THE MESSENGER."

#### PLEASE NOTICE

TAG on your PAPER,

And if you are Indebted for

SUBSCRIPTIONS,

REMIT

WITHOUT DELAY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE DUE IN  
ADVANCE.

#### THE NEW HYMN BOOK.

We offer it at the following prices:—

HYMNS FOR THE REFORMED CHURCH.

(New Hymn Book. Large Size.)

Roan Embossed, Plain,	\$1.00
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	1.50
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	2.00
Real Turkey, Gilt, or Antique,	2.50
Roan Embossed, Plain,	\$1.25
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	1.75
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	2.00
Real Turkey, Gilt, or Antique,	2.50

ORDER OF WORSHIP AND HYMNS.

Roan Embossed, Plain,	\$1.75
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	2.25
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	2.50
Real Turkey, Gilt, or Antique,	3.00

HYMNS FOR THE REFORMED CHURCH.

(New.)

Small Size (Pocket). 32mo.

Roan Embossed, Plain,	\$0.50
Roan Embossed, Gilt,	.65
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	1.00
Real Turkey, Gilt, Stiff or Limp,	1.75

Same, with Forms.

Roan Embossed, Gilt,	.90
Imitation Turkey, Gilt,	1.25
Real Turkey, Gilt, Stiff or Limp,	2.00

Hymns and Forms bound separately, antique morocco, in a case, \$3.50.

TUNES FOR WORSHIP. For the above.

To be issued as soon as possible.

ALSO

FORMS—For Ministers and others.

Large Size, Muslin, \$0.40

Small, 35

Morocco, Limp, 75

Usual Discount to parties ordering large quantities.

Special rates for introduction.

Also the following:

By Rev. J. H. Good, D. D.

REFORMED CHURCH HYMNALS

WITH TUNES.

Small Print.

Roan Embossed,	\$1.25
" Gilt,	1.50
Imitation Turkey,	2.25
Real Turkey, Gilt,	3.25



## Miscellaneous.

## LONGFELLOW IN WESTMINSTER.

From over the wild Atlantic,  
And wash of the Western seas,  
A voice came like the murmur  
Of summer among the trees.

'As sweet as the innocent laughter  
From children at their play;  
Yet fraught with the deepest wisdom  
Of men of an older day.

And never an English household  
But felt its tender thrill,  
Like the weird Æolian music  
Of a harp on the window-sill.

It came to man and maiden,  
Like the swelling of midnight chimes,  
And they knew that the heart of the singer  
Was beating in the rhymes.

It came to the careworn toiler,  
As he stood 'mid the smoky throng,  
And his tears would start in rapture  
At the marvelous gifts of song.

For it told a beautiful story  
That memory still keeps green  
As the murmuring pines and the hemlocks,  
The tale of Evangeline.

It told of Hiawatha  
And the Laughing Water's grace,  
In the lay that for future ages  
Embalms a vanished race.

And the flower of German legend  
Was culled in the master's skill,  
And offered a fragrant posy,  
That all may keep who will.

The New World and the Old World  
Joined hands in each liquid line,  
Where the myrtle of classic culture  
Was wreathed with Western pine.

And never a word he uttered  
But straight to the heart it flew,  
As soft as the summer gloaming,  
As pure as the morning dew,

O dear, dead voice of the singer  
Whose magical notes are o'er,  
Our hearts are true to the music  
That echoes forever more.

O poet, thy tunes are symbolized  
By the grave-plot's sacred flowers.  
O death, where is thy conquest?  
His immortal songs are ours.

—London World.

## Selections.

To them who by patient continuance in well-doing seek for glory and honor and immortal life.

God keeps writing a commentary on His Word in the volume of our own experience. That is, in so far as we put that volume into His hands.

Heaven and earth, and all the elements, obey and minister to the hands which are often lifted up to heaven in earnest prayer. Yea, all works, and, which is yet more and greater, all the words of God obey it.

Nothing in life has any meaning, except as it draws us further into God, and presses us more closely in Him. The world is no better than a complication of awkward riddles, or a gloomy storehouse of disquieting mysteries, unless we look at it by the light of this simple truth, that the eternal God is blessedly the last and only end of every soul of man.—Faber.

I cannot understand how anybody who reflects on his own self, and yet knows nothing nor wants to know anything of God, can bear to live on in contempt and dullness. I do not know how I have borne it formerly; if at present I should have to live as I did then, without God, without you and the children, I should, indeed, not see why I should not cast off this life as a soiled garment.—Bismarck to his wife.

## Personal.

Paul Morphy, the famous chess-player, was drowned in his bath tub in his residence at New Orleans. He was 47 years old, and had been demented for some years.

The memoirs of Robert Moffat, the famous African missionary and traveler, are being prepared by his only surviving son, Mr. John Smith Moffat, now resident at Graham's Town.

Robert Emil Rogers, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology in the Jefferson Medical College, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees. His reason for taking this step is that he has had so many years of service, and is entitled to a rest.

The Rev. John G. Lansing, professor-elect of the newly established Sage Professorship of Hebrew in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., is the son of an American missionary now in Egypt, is thirty years old, and gives up the pastorate of the Reformed church at West Troy.

## Science and Art.

To make a good black varnish for iron or other metals, dissolve by heat three ounces of asphaltum, four quarts of boiled oil and eight ounces of burnt amber. Mix the compound with turpentine while cooling.

To solder ferrules for tool handles, lap a small piece of brass wire around the jointing, wet the ferrule, spread borax on the joint, put it on the end of an iron wire and hold in the fire until the brass wire fuses. It will fill the jointing and form a perfect solder.

An electric vote recorder has been exhibited in Washington. By its aid members of Congress can vote yes or no without leaving their seats, and the possibility of error is avoided. It is a pity it could not be made useful in general elections, but its accuracy would tell against it.

A Chicago printer is said to have invented a contrivance by which, when attached to any printing press, eight different colors can be pro-

duced on paper at one impression. When the patent is secured it will be put upon the market. It will, if it realizes what is claimed for it, work a revolution in fancy printing.

One of the most remarkable instances of the transmission of power by electricity is that presented by the electric railroad in one of the main crosscuts of the Opper Colliery, Saxony. This crosscut is 2362 feet long, and is the outlet for the coal mined in the vein, the quantity delivered to it being 600 mine cars per day of sixteen hours, each car weighing, loaded, 1594 pounds. A train of fifty cars is moved at a speed of from seven to ten feet a second, the steam engine at the mouth of the shaft making from 225 to 250 revolutions during the run, lasting from three and one half to four and one half minutes, through the crosscut. When doing this amount of work, the steam engine delivered 11.2 horse power; or, assuming the friction of the engine's gearing to have occasioned a loss of twenty-five per cent., the power actually transmitted by the electric current to the locomotive was 5.22 horse power, or 46.6 per cent. An estimate of the cost shows that there are probably many cases in which the transmission of power by electricity would pay well.

The fog signal apparatus is now constructed in such a manner that, in calm weather, its sound may be heard twenty miles. This power is gained by means of two slotted cylinders, one fixed and the other revolving in it. The slots, as they pass one another, stop or cut off the passage of compressed air or steam, and thus cause a series of vibrations, and, consequently, a musical note, the pitch of which depends upon the speed of the revolving cylinder. In order to vary the note it is only necessary to control this velocity. The double note horn is formed with a casing within which is a fixed slotted cylinder and a revolving cylinder moving upon a spindle. The slots are formed in each cylinder at opposite inclined angles, so that the motive fluid impinging against a number of inclined planes causes the inner cylinder to revolve with great rapidity, carrying with it two disks, attached to the common spindle, and upon their peripheries are pre-set levers, under the action of small pistons operated by diaphragms, to the outer service of which compressed air is admitted. When the high note is required, one brake is put on; for the low note, both brakes.

## Items of Interest.

Cholera, but of the chicken variety is reported as raging in Adair county, Ky. One man alone has lost no fewer than 1,400 denizens of his coops.

Two foolish youths recently made a bet as to which one could drink the most seltzer water. One drank nine syphons and the other eight. Both died shortly after.

A number of religious women in Paris go daily to the washing boats on the Seine and sing and read and talk to the laundresses while they are at work.

Embalming the dead is growing in favor in England. One undertaker has a contract with a number of persons who agree to pay him \$200 each for this service after death.

The Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles and Chickasaws, constitute the five civilized tribes, and have their own internal government; while most of the remaining tribes in the Indian territory are still in the lowest depths of barbarism and paganism.

sound, but the monks in the convent of St. Catherine have arranged for the regular mail by the Egyptian steamers which stop at the port of Tor, and the Bedouins have agreed, for a consideration, to let the mail-carriers to pass unmolested.

A regulation is in force at the Hague by which every one in whose house an infectious disease exists is bound to hang upon the front door a notice to that effect, and to state the nature of the malady, so that any one whose business takes him to the house may risk the danger or not as he thinks fit.

Gibraltar having been included by Spain in the recent order to enforce quarantine on all English arrivals, the authorities at Gibraltar, by way of reprisals, have expelled from within the lines all Spaniards who did not possess annual licenses. The number thus expelled is variously estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000. They are principally laborers, and nearly all of them are in a destitute condition.

The largest room in the world, under one roof and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long by 150 in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can completely manoeuvre in it. 20,000 wax tapers are required to light it. The roof of this structure is a single arch of iron, and it exhibits a remarkable engineering skill in the architect.

An English paper says that during the first introduction of cholera into St. Petersburg in 1832, a firm of iron founders which employed 500 men issued an imperative order that each employe should every morning on entering the works take a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal or be discharged. The consequence was they did not lose a single man, while hundreds were dying all around them.

A daring landlord in Berlin has introduced paper plates. Bread and butter, cakes, and similar articles are served on these paper-made plates, which have a border in relief and closely resemble porcelain. The landlord likes them because they are so cheap they can be thrown away after once using, waiters like them for their lightness and because they are neither to be washed or broken, and guests are delighted to take them away as souvenirs.

Colonel L. T. Casey, the officer in charge of the construction of the Washington Monument, has prepared a set of photographs showing the appearance of the monument at different stages from the commencement of the work up to the present time, and also a picture of the shaft as it will be when completed. These mounted and framed will be sent as an exhibit to the New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exhibition, together with explanatory documents.

Dr. R. H. McDonald, of California, failed to capture the Prohibitionist nomination as President, to be sure, but he got a fine advertisement for "Vinegar Bitters." His campaign of cranky self-assertion seemed to work very well with the brethren at Pittsburg until it became noised about that he had been concerned in the manufacture of the tonic named, which includes a portion of alcohol among its constituent parts, when he promptly disappeared.

A seamstress was arraigned in a New Haven Court, last week, on the charge of having stolen three gold coins from her employer. She blamed the theft on her baby. In order to find out the truth of her story, the baby, which was eleven months old, was brought into the court-room and the three coins were placed on a table near the mother's chair. The baby looked at the coins for a moment, and then clutched them with a

miseric's eagerness, refusing to give them up. The seamstress was allowed to go free.

The advanced tendencies of the age are shown in the establishment of the Clergy Club in London. On the committee are the Canons of Winchester, Westminister, York, Lincoln, and Bristol, with four other clergymen, and only two laymen, one of whom is Sir Curtis Lindsay. The initiation fee is £5 5s. after next September, and the annual dues £4 4s. for town members and £2 2s. for country members. Its club-house is in New Bond street, and it professes to be for the members of the Church of England (clerical and lay), and of churches in communion therewith.

A gentleman who was recently at the Gettysburg battle-field says: "The 124th New York Regiment recently placed a handsome monument to mark the spot where they fought in the historic battle. I saw the monument the other day. A relic hunter had broken off a portion of the sword, and, if I mistake not, a part of the soldier's ear had been chipped off. It is disgraceful. I do not say that the people of Gettysburg do this. No, it is done by visitors to the field, who chip and hack and hew at anything they can carry away for a relic, no matter how much mischief they do."

In Japan, where earthquakes are very common, a house has been invented which shall not be affected by the movement of the earth. The building is of wood, with plaster walls and ceiling, supported upon iron bales resting in hollow saucer-like plates, which method of support, it is claimed, prevents momentum in a horizontal position from being communicated from the ground to the house, and there is just sufficient friction at the points of support to take place. It might naturally be supposed that people who are always being shaken would get used to earthquakes, but Professor Morse, who has lived so long in Japan, says that, far from this being the case, upon first going there one thinks lightly of such a visitation, but that terror grows with every recurrence, until life becomes miserable from being in a constant state of dread.

The difficulties with which the Russian provincial authorities have to contend in their efforts to stamp out the cattle plague are illustrated in a report published in the Russian Echo. The cattle plague is spreading in the Government of Samara. In order to arrest its ravages, a commission was recently despatched to Nicolaievsk, consisting of a veterinary officer, police officers, and servants—the latter as slaughterers. The peasantry assembled in large number at the place appointed by the commission near the town. Here large trenches were excavated for the reception of the carcasses of the infected and slaughtered animals. By the veterinary officer's command the cattle of the neighborhood were driven into an extensive enclosure. So far the various herdsmen and owners showed no inclination to interfere. The examination of the cattle proceeded, and already three animals had been condemned, slaughtered, and their carcasses cast into the pits, when an extraordinary crowd of frenzied cattle men rushed in and tried to retain the remainder.

Of luxuries the Abyssinian soldiers have few; smoking is not allowed, and the breaker of this rule is liable to lose his nose and lips by order of the King. But each man carries his little tin pot of snuff stuck in his belt. A pinch of his tobacco powder he will place between his lower lip and bottom teeth, which he eventually ejects in a soluble state, much after the manner of a sailor and his quid. A pair of drawers cut short along the sides, and worn with a waistcoat, jacket, overcoat, and blanket, are his only wearing apparel. A sword, which he invariably wears on his right side, he draws with his right hand in a very dexterous way. He is also armed with a fowling piece or rifle slung across his back; in his left hand he carries his shield, and in his right a spear, the metal head being sharpened to a narrow point. They are as brave and clever with the spear and sword as the followers of the Mahdi, and better marksmen.

The cholera appeared at Albano, near Rome, on July 13, 1866, under very singular circumstances. It was on the occasion of some religious ceremony that attracted a great number of visitors from the Eternal City, who were gathered together in the grounds of the Papal Castle of Gandolfo. It was after the ceremony, and the crowd were walking through the grounds, admiring the beautiful fountains and listening to the music of a military band. All at once some of them perceived in the sky, coming from the direction of the African coast, a great black cloud, divided down the middle, so as to resemble the two wings of an enormous bat. A feeling of intense cold overpowered the spectators. In less than an hour 104 persons had been stricken down by the disease. The clouds seemed to be charged with cholera as other clouds with electricity. Scientific men explained this curious phenomenon by asserting that the cloud had formed over great stagnant pools in the neighborhood of Tunis, that are filled with the excrement of countless hosts of locusts and grasshoppers. The disease did not spread beyond the gates of Albano.

## Farm and Garden.

A writer in *Vick's Magazine* says he destroys May beetles and other bugs by using brush for building fires on dark evenings. The bugs are attracted, fall in the fire, and are thus destroyed.

Radishes may be had on the table till late in the season. The best mode of growing them is to put plenty of wood ashes on the location, make the soil fine, and endeavor to have them grow as quickly as possible, which makes them crisp and tender.

In skimming the cream off from milk there should always be milk enough skimmed with the cream to give the butter, when churned, a bright, clean look. Butter churned from clear cream, with little or no milk in it, will usually have an oily or shirky look. This shows that the grain of the butter is injured, which affects the keeping qualities of the butter.

The practice of feeding young calves only twice a day is injurious. When running with the dams they take their food at short intervals, and, being in a growing condition, should be fed not less than three times a day, and often whenever possible. Young cows especially should not be kept from their dams longer than four hours at a time.

An exchange suggests that if farmers would go to their barns on a wet day and spend their time in making cave-troughs for the barn or stable and thereby carry away the drip which would otherwise fall on the manure pile, causing a waste of the elements of plant food contained therein, they would make more money that day than they could any fine day in the field.

True economy in feeding consists not so much in saving the feeding material as in utilizing that

which often is wasted. Each particular breed of animals is capable of assisting to appropriate that which is often discarded or overlooked as valueless, and the lack of the proper preparation of the various foods often deprives farmers of the use of valuable material.

Two stalks in a potato hill will give more merchantable potatoes than a greater number. Often the two stalks can be got from a single strong eye, especially if planted rather deeply. But it is safer to plant more eyes and then pull out the excess of stalks, selecting, of course, those least vigorous. Too many stalks in a hill of potatoes are as unprofitable as too many in a hill of corn.—*American Cultivator*.

The Germantown Telegraph gives the following remedy for the corn grub: "Take one part common salt and three parts plaster of Paris; mix well and apply about a teaspoonful around each hill. It will be found to be a sure protection. The mixture should not come in contact with the plants, as it may destroy them. This method has been tried repeatedly, and when properly applied has never failed to be entirely successful."

The Superintendent of the University of Wisconsin Experimental Farm states that for three years past he has grown lima beans without poles or stakes by persistent pinching back after they reached the desired height—about that of common bunch beans. He is confident the crop is very perceptibly earlier, and thinks it is increased in quantity, the plant being checked in its growth of vine, expending its energy in fruit production. The *Fruit Recorder* states that on its farm some were so treated, and they were loaded with fruit.

A great deal is said about pulverizing the clods which turn up in the most heavy land after plowing. Prevention is the best cure. If the field is well drained and not plowed when wet there will be no clods. It will, however, take two or three seasons to thoroughly fine the soil that has been injured by previous mismanagement. Fall plowing, turning the land in ridges and leaving it as rough as possible so as to expose the moist surface to the frost will do the work; but unless there are under-drains to carry off the water the plowing will do as much harm as good.

Of the use of oatmeal for cows, says a dairy writer, mention is not often made in this country, but when spoken of it is always with praise. That it is better than corn meal there can be no doubt; it is richer in both albuminoids and fat, and the usefulness of the two nutrients, and especially the former, for making milk, is shown not only by the results of numerous careful experiments but by the acknowledged usefulness of oatmeal meal. Where this meal is used freely there would be less use for oatmeal; but under some circumstances it might be advantageously substituted for the bran in the favorite mixture for cows of Indian meal and bran.

## Books and Periodicals.

Any of the books here noticed can be had through our Publication House, 907 Arch Street.

THE LAY OF THE LAST MINSTREL. A poem. Six cantos. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. With notes and an appendix. From the latest Edinburgh edition. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell & Co., 13 Astor Place. pp. 222.

The poem here presented is so well known to persons of ordinary intelligence that we need only speak of the way the publishers have done their work. The volume is a beauty; clear print on tinted paper, gilt edges and red line borders, introduction, copious foot notes and an appendix, throwing all possible light upon the work. We do not see how any improvement could be made upon it.

THE UNSPEAKABLE GIFT. The Gift of Eternal Life through Jesus Christ our Lord. By J. H. Pettigell, A. M., late Chaplain at Antwerp, Belgium. Author of "Homiletical Index," "Theological Trilemma," "Will Satan Live Forever?" "Language—its Nature and Functions," "Platonism versus Christianity," "Bible Terminology," "The Life Everlasting," "What did Christ Teach?" etc., etc. With an introduction by Rev. Edward White, Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, London, England. Yarmouth, Me.: L. C. Wellcome. Philadelphia, Pa.: J. D. Brown, 704 Arch St. London, England: Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row. 1884. Muslin. pp. 341. Price, \$1. Six copies for \$5.

The present book is a recast of the author's work on "Conditional Immortality," in a new and simpler form, better adapted to the common reader, and so conclusively showing that eternal life is the special gift of God to believers, through our Lord Jesus Christ, and we think all candid and intelligent readers must decide in their hearts that the Bible teaches that none but the righteous will gain immortality; and that all others must utterly perish.

L'EVANGELISTE. A Romance. By Alphonse Daudet. Founded on the doings of the Salvation Army. Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey Street, New York. Paper cover, 60 cents.

This book created quite a sensation in Paris, and called forth much praise as far as the ability of the author is concerned. It is an exciting romance, founded on the susceptibilities of the French people at this time to religious impressions.

KITTY KENT'S TROUBLES. By Julia A. Eastman, author of "The \$100 Prize Story," "Striking for the Right," "The Romneys of Ridgemoor," "School Days of Beulah Romney," etc.

This is the July number of the monthly publication of Choice Literature, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, at \$3 per year, or 25c a number. It is the story of a girl not all good or all bad, whose troubles grew from her faults but ended in peace at last. It is designed to be a helpful book showing that wrong-doing brings misery, and that only well-doing leads to happiness.

IRVING CLASSICS.—Vol. I. One handsome, large 12mo. Volume of 420 pages. Fine cloth. Price 50 cents.

This volume is made up of the shorter selections which have appeared in the "Irving Library." The character of the selections may be judged from the following table of contents. By Charles Lamb—1, A Dissertation upon Roast Pig; 2, Reflections in the Pillory; 3, The Praise of Chimney-Sweepers; 4, Dream Children; 5, A Reverie; 6, Modern Gallantry. By Thomas Babington Macaulay—6, On the Athenian Orators; 7, Thoughts on Books. By Washington Irving—8, The Legend of Sleepy Hollow. By Dr. John Brown—9, Rab and his Friends. By Andrew Dickson White—10, The Message of the Nineteenth Century to the Twentieth. By Thos. De Quincy—11, Conversation. By Nathaniel Hawthorne—12, Beneath an Umbrella; 13, A Rill from the Town Pump; 14, The Toll-Gatherer's Day. By George Rawlinson—15, Character and Writings of Cyrus the Great. Translated by Dr. Legge—16, Selections from the Writings of Confucius and Mencius. By Thomas Carlyle—17, History. By Thomas Carlyle—18, Goethe. By Dr. John Brown—19, Thack-

eray's Literary Career. By Matthew Arnold—20, Marcus Aurelius. By James Anthony Froude—21, Education. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton—22, Women and Marriage. Address J. B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, N. Y.

THE HISTORY OF FRANCE. From the earliest times to 1848. By M. Guizot and Madame Guizot de Witt. Translated by Robert Black. Profusely illustrated. Vol. IV. New York: John B. Alden, publisher. 1884. pp. 476.

The fourth volume of this work favorably noticed before, has been received, leaving four in prospect. It is wonderfully cheap—\$6 per set, until August 15, when it will be advanced to \$7. Address publisher direct.

We have received from Richard A. Saalfeld, 12 Bible House, N. Y., the following pieces of music:—"Blaine's Grand March," by Wagner, which is a very effective piece, written in marked time, well adapted to Torchlight Processions and Serenades, and arranged for Piano or Cabinet Organ.—"Our Plumed Knight Leads the Way Campaign Song," by Harrison Millard. A stirring Republican Song. Written by the famous Song writer, Harrison Millard, author of "Flag of the Free," "Waiting," "When the tide comes in," &c., &c.—"Leaning over the Gate," by Danke, author of "Silver Threads among the Gold," and over one hundred other well-known and popular songs.—"Why did they Dig Ma's Grave so Deep?" by Skelly. A song which has had an immense sale. The melody is sweet and the words taking.—Each of the above pieces retail for 40c. at music stores, but the publishers will send the four, postpaid for 60c., in order to be enabled in this way to compile a statistical list of such parties as own Pianos or Organs and use sheet music.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR AUGUST is a profusely illustrated and seasonable midsummer number. It opens with a charmingly written and illustrated article on "Old Sheep and the Central Park Sheep," in which Franklin H. North tells about New York's city sheep farm, and for which Jas. A. Monks and W. Taber have drawn some beautiful pictures. The frontispiece, by Monks, is also illustrative of this paper.—Blanche Willis Howard, author of "Guenn" and "Oae Summer," writes a simple and pathetic story of a German child-life, with a happy ending, called "Frieda's Doves." The two illustrations by Fr. Lips, "The Corner of the Cathedral" and "The Dormer window," are of scenes closely identified with the author's own life in Germany.

Celia Thaxter appears in this number in a new role,—as the illustrator of Joel Benton's quaint poem, "The Curious House,"—and shows the same delicate grace with the pencil as with the pen.—An interesting and instructive paper is that entitled "Paper: Its Origin and History," by Chas. E. Bolton, which is accurate without being technical, and is illustrated by W. H. Drake, from drawings made at the mills where the paper is manufactured on which St. Nicholas is printed.—There is a thrilling account of a great fire in Constantinople, and of its inadequate fire department.—Louisa M. Alcott contributes a summary "Spinning-wheel Story," called "The Little House in the Garden," with the suggestive subheadings, "Bears," "Boys," and "Babies"; the "Historic Boys" story is about "Baldwin of Jerusalem: the Boy Crusader," while Maurice Thompson takes "Marvin and his Boy Hunters" through a quail-hunting trip and a bear adventure.—Susan Hartley Sweet, Rev. Charles R. Talbot, William H. Hayne, and Eva Lovett Carson are among the poetical, and Helen Campbell and C. F. Holder among the prose contributors.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of The Living Age for July 26th and August 21st contain "The Federal States of the World, Nineteenth Century," "Sophocles, and Princess Alice, Fortnightly," "Proto Helvetians, Contemporary," "The Unlucky Dukedom of Albany, Whitehall Review," "Wordsworth's Relations to Science, Macmillan," "Madame de Krudener, and Wallenstein, Gentleman's," "Tame Snakes, Cassell's," "Texas as a Career, Popular Cookery, and Prayers for the Dead, Spectator," "Pathology in History, Alienist and Neurologist," "The Extinct Lakes of the Great Basin, and Habits of Burrowing Crayfishes, Nature," "Algernon Sydney, and The Prince of Orange, Saturday Review," with instalments of "Beauty and the Beast," "The Baby's Grandmother," the conclusion of "Magda's Cow," and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low; while for \$10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American \$4 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

## Married.

At the residence of the bride, on Thursday, July 24, 1884, by the Rev. J. David Miller, Mr. Henry D. Acker to Miss Sarah A. Weidner, both of Huston Township, Blair Co., Pa.

## Obituaries.

DIED.—Ella E. Slifer aged 16 years and 8 months whose mortal remains were deposited in the new Cemetery of Leidy's Church, was the daughter of Enos and Sarah Slifer. She was born in Phila. Sep. 18th, 1867. In 1877 with her parents she removed to Souderton, where, at her parents' residence, crowded by friends and neighbors religious services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. G. Dengler on 22d inst. Her mortal remains were taken to Leidy's church, where Rev. D. E. Klopp, D.D., by whom she was baptized in her infancy, by her special request preached a sermon from John 11: 40. There was not room in the church for all who gathered, showing how she was regarded by all who knew her. In O. C. last, after completing two courses of catechetical instruction she was received into full membership with the church by confirmation. From her childhood to her dying hour she unfolded a character which enabled her parents to say that she never gave them a moment's sorrow. In her last days she could say I do not know that I have a single enemy, and if I have, I know not who or why. At peace with the world, with herself and her Lord, she was fully resigned to the will of Him who doeth all things well. Few suspected that she who was ever cheerful, was the subject of an incurable disease. But for months she evidently knew her earthly life was drawing to a close. Suddenly the conflict came, all was done that human hands and skill could do, and on the 18th of July she went to be with her Lord, in the full assurance that she was entering into that rest which remaineth for the people of God. K.

DIED.—At Everett, Pa., July 16, 1884, Eva, daughter of Simon A. and Alice Gump, aged 1 year, 11 months and 2 days.

Little Eva suffered more than children of her age usually do. It was wonderful as the months rolled by that she lived. Finally she quietly fell asleep in Jesus, to whom her parents had given her in baptism, and "one with all the saints host," she is "forever with the Lord," who is also with those who remain, comforting them in their sorrow. W. I. S.



Religious Intelligence.

At Home.

In the ninety eight years of its existence the American Bible Society has issued no less than 43,892,031 volumes, including Bibles, Testaments, and portions of the gospel.

The list of vacant Congregational Churches in the State of Illinois has been reduced from seventy to forty within the last few months, owing to the large number of men who have recently come from other States and from England.

The late graduating class of Hartford Seminary are said to have all read eleven entire books of the Old Testament in Hebrew, and parts of five others, as regular work. One member of the class read every word of the Hebrew Bible, and several others approached him in the amount of extra work.

Should the new Reformed Episcopal Theological Seminary be opened next December in Chicago, as it is hoped, it will be the fifth theological school in that city. The library of the late Bishop Cummins, which is said to be extensive and valuable, has been offered by Mrs. Cummins for the use of the institution.

The financial resources of Wesleyan University have been badly crippled by the failure of George I. Seney. Just what the amount of loss will be it is impossible to determine, but it is certain that the forty Seney scholarships, for which Mr. Seney pledged \$100,000, are lost, and that the endowment fund has been seriously impaired.

Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, in addressing the late Assembly said: "We thank the women of the Church who have contributed through their societies (during the past year) over \$200,000, and who in individual gifts have added not less than \$50,000 more. Since the reunion the women of the Presbyterian Church have raised over \$1,700,000 for foreign missions alone."

The Year Book of St. Clement's Episcopal High Church in this city gives the following statistics for the twelve months—Baptisms, 121; confirmations, 86; communicants, 737; Sunday-school scholars, 272; receipts, \$21,918.71; of which \$6,168.44 were paid for the new organ, \$3,771.60 for music, and \$5,000 for debt. The choir consists of fifty members. There are a large number of guilds and other societies designed to reach every class in the parish and to include every department of Church work. There are four clergymen connected with the Church.

Abroad.

The work of the Old Testament Revision Committee has been finished and will be given to the public this year.

The official census of India gives but 788 members of the Brahmo Samaj in Calcutta, the headquarters of the late Keshub Chunder Sen.

It is reported that an agreement will shortly be reached between Prussia and the Vatican in regard to the appointment of a new Archbishop of Posen.

The ordinary expenses of Pope Leo XIII. amount to 5,000,000 francs yearly, and other expenditures may bring the amount up to 7,000,000. He spends 500,000 of it in alms.

A pleasant illustration of the change going on in the east is the fact that the Governor of Yabek, Syria, has two sons in the British Protestant College, and two daughters in the Female Seminary, paying full price for their tuition.

The French government has granted a constitution to the Evangelical Church of Tahiti, which means that the church will be allowed to manage its own internal affairs without the interference of local magistrates.

Dr. Jessup estimates that twenty years ago not twenty females out of the 2,000,000 population of Syria could read; now 7,149 girls attend Protestant schools there, and the change is due to Protestant Christian missions.

The statistics of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland record a prosperous year. The membership has increased 1,900, and the income for this year, amounting to £297,253, is £19,570 more than the previous year's revenue.

The Christian Secretary calls attention to the fact that there are in India 124,000 women, who are truthfully described as "unwelcomed at their birth, untought in their childhood, enslaved in their marriage, accursed as widows, and unlamented when they die."

The last census of India shows that the native Christians are increasing fifteen times as fast as the general population. The causes are ascribed to conversions from non-Christians, a higher birth-rate, and a lower death-rate among the Christians than among the Hindus and Mohammedans.

About one hundred persons have united in Rome to form an Old Catholic Church. Among them are a few priests, including Count Campello, late canon of St. Peter's, Dr. Savarese, and Panzani, once a prisoner of the Inquisition, but delivered by the Italian troops in 1870.

It will indicate the growing desire for unity among Protestants in Italy, and will gratify Christians everywhere, to learn that a few days ago the Christians belonging to the different Protestant Churches in Florence sat down together to the Supper of the Lord in the Free Italian Church. The same thing took place in Leghorn.

A significant event is the fraternizing of the Anglican Church in Canada with the "sects." Last year the bishop of London bore the greeting of the diocesan synod to the Presbyterian Assembly, and this year, at the suggestion of the bishop of Toronto, a deputation was sent to exchange courtesies with the Methodist conference.

A meeting of the Northern Presbytery of Japan, one of the three now existing in that country, was held lately. The membership reported was 1,081, an increase of 150 in half a year. The amount of money contributed for Church purposes by the native Christians was Yen 1,344, a sum nearly equal to \$1,344. This is an average of about \$1.24 for each member for the time covered by the report, that is, six months. One young man was examined and ordained as an evangelist, and has since gone to his field in a distant part of the country. One new Church of forty-seven members was reported organized since the previous meeting in Hakodate.

The Old Catholic papers of Germany—the Deutscher Merkur and the Alt Katholischer Bote—contain a formal call, authoritatively put forth by Dr. Von Schulte, (president of the seventh congress) for the assembling of the Eighth Old Catholic Congress of the German Empire, which is to be held at Krefeld in the Prussian Rhenish province, on August 29th, 30th, and 31st. At a meeting of the Baden congregations, at Heidelberg on March 9th, the wish was expressed that a congress might be convened this year, and Krefeld was the place named by a large majority of the delegates. Our readers may remember that the Grand Duchy of Baden embraces by far the greatest part of the German Old Catholic Church. The time specified is a little earlier than that which has usually been designated. The gathering of troops at Krefeld for a "Manoeuvre" in

September renders this necessary, or else a later date would have had to be chosen. Few other cities in Germany, remarks Dr. Von Schulte, present greater advantages for holding the congress than Krefeld.

Two semi-centennials have recently been observed by the friends of Home Mission work in Germany. The one was the fiftieth anniversary of the well-known Rauhe Haus, of Hamburg, founded in 1833 by Dr. J. H. Wischermann, generally acknowledged as the restorer and father of Home Missions in Germany. Starting with but little capital except a strong faith, the Home, originally intended only for the reception and education of neglected children, has grown wonderfully, and now covers the entire field of Home Mission work. Not only have various charitable institutions been founded in dozens of German cities, but the children of this Home are found also in England, Russia, Hungary, Rumania, America, and even Australia, engaged in the good work. The anniversary was made the occasion of the publication of a memorial volume, in which the history of the institution, from its inception to the present extended usefulness, is graphically portrayed by pastor J. Wischermann, son and successor of the famous founder. The other institution that could celebrate its fiftieth birthday is better known in American circles, being the famous Deaconess Institute, in Kaiserswerth, founded in 1833 by the Rev. F. Flieckner, the father of the well-known Protestant missionary Flieckner, in Spain. The beginnings of this institution, too, were very humble; the first and only building being a mere shanty. Now there are nine large buildings at Kaiserswerth, and eleven associated branch houses in Germany and ten other countries. Altogether there are at present, 375 deaconesses employed by these houses in various works of charity and Christian love. The last annual report showed an expenditure of \$21,164 marks by this institution, which is the income from voluntary contributions.

The Government Chemist Analyzes two of the Leading Baking Powders, and what he finds them made of.

The best baking powder is made from pure Cream of Tartar, Bicarbonate of Soda, and a small quantity of flour or starch. Frequently other ingredients are used, and serve a purpose in reducing the cost and increasing the profits of the manufacturer.

We give the Government Chemist's analyses of two of the leading baking powders:

I have examined samples of "Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder," manufactured at Albany, N. Y., and "Royal Baking Powder," both purchased by myself in this city, and I find they contain:

"Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder,"  
Cream of Tartar  
Bicarbonate of Soda  
Flour

Available carbonic acid gas 12.61 per cent, equivalent to 118.2 cubic inches of gas per oz. of Powder.

"Royal Baking Powder,"  
Cream of Tartar  
Bicarbonate of Soda  
Carbonate of Ammonia  
Tartaric Acid  
Starch

Available carbonic acid gas 12.40 per cent, equivalent to 118.2 cubic inches of gas per oz. of Powder.

Ammonia gas 0.43 per cent, equivalent to 10.4 cubic inches per oz. of Powder.

Note—The Tartaric Acid was doubtless introduced as free acid, but subsequently combined with ammonia, and exists in the Powder as a Tartrate of Ammonia.

E. G. LOVE, Ph. D.  
New York, Jan'y 17th, 1881.

The above analyses indicate a preference for "Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder," and our opinion is that it is the better preparation.—Hall's Journal of Health.

**7% NET**  
Security three to six times the Loan without the Buildings. Annual. Interest, Semi-Annual. Nothing ever been lost. 25th and Residence and 8th in business. Best of references. Send for particulars if you have money to loan. N. B.—Costs advanced, interest kept up, and principal guaranteed in case of foreclosure.  
**D. S. B. JOHNSTON & SON,**  
Negotiators of Mortgage Loans.  
(Mention this paper.) ST. PAUL, MINN.

**SOLAR TIP SHOES**  
Are the CHEAPEST and BEST for CHILDREN. None genuine without trade mark and "SOLAR TIP" on sole of each pair. FIT PERFECTLY. Look Nice. Give Comfort. Outwear Others. The 1200 Boys in Girard College, Philadelphia, all WEAR THEM, and their Guardians will have NO OTHER MAKE.  
**GIVE SOLAR TIP SHOES A TRIAL.**  
Sole by **BAILEY'S REFLECTOR CO.**  
31 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**BAILEY'S REFLECTORS!**  
A wonderful invention for lighting Churches, Opera Houses, Halls, and all places where light is needed. Rapidly superseding all other. Latest and handsomest designs. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. N. B.—Patent styles for manufacturers. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.  
**BAILEY'S REFLECTOR CO.**  
31 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE**  
Its merits as a WASH BLUE have been fully tested, and indorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your Grocer ought to have it on Sale. Ask him for it. D. B. WILTBERGER, Prop., 232 N. 2d St., Phila., Pa.

**RIDGWAY REFRIGERATOR.**  
1518 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.  
**ATMORE'S PLUM PUDDING** is the Best.  
**T. Y. CROWELL & CO.,**  
PUBLISHERS, 13 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

**WILLIAM STUARD, UNDERTAKER,**  
660 NORTH TENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Close by Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.  
**JOHN WANAMAKER STORE.**  
Largest Stock. Proper Prices.  
EDUCATIONAL.  
*Arthur C. Shortlidge's Media Academy*  
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.

Thirteen miles from Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. Seventeen trains each way daily between Media and Philadelphia. Students admitted and classified at any time. All Students board in the School with the Principal. Table excellent. Experienced men waiters. Rooms for one or two Students, all nicely and completely furnished. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, etc. No extra charges, except Harvard, two Yale, one Trinity. For admission. Fifteen experienced Teachers, all men and all graduates. Six full and backward Boys. Patrons or Students may select any studies, or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical or Civil Engineering Course, or parts of different Courses. High-grade Students not early education has been neglected. Conditioned College Students of any class invited. Young men whose Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Lafayette, Haverford, University of Virginia, Williams, Columbia, Dickinson, Stevens Institute of Technology, Troy and Boston Polytechnic Schools.

Media Academy has a Physical and a Chemical Laboratory, a fine Gymnasium, and a large ball field. Fifteen hundred volumes added to the Library in 1883. Apparatus doubled in 1883. A Graduating Class in Commercial Department every year. Twelve Students fitted for College and admitted in 1883.

The Health Record of Media has few parallels. Media has seven churches, and a Temperance Charter which prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks.

For New Illustrated Circular of Media Academy address the Principal and Proprietor, **ARTHUR C. SHORTLIDGE, A.B., and A.M.,** (Harvard College Graduate), MEDIA, PA.

**IVINS, DIETZ & MAGEE,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**CARPETINGS,**  
OIL CLOTH,  
WHITE CANTON MATTINGS,  
FANCY RED CHECK MATTINGS,  
RUGS, MATS, &c.  
No. 52 SOUTH SECOND STREET,  
AND  
No. 43 STRAWBERRY STREET,  
ABOVE CHESTNUT,  
**PHILADELPHIA.**  
First Street West of Second.  
A full assortment of latest styles at low prices.

**0% INTEREST**  
**FIRST MORTGAGE**  
**ON FARM LOANS!**  
Personal acquaintance with lands and values. Over 100 loans in force. **NEVER HAD TO FORECLOSE.** **NEVER HAD TO LEY MORTGAGE,** and have NEVER LOST A DOLLAR of principal or interest on any loan made here. Interest collected and sent to you free of cost, each year. These loans are very safe, and pay nearly three **1/2** per cent. **SEE REFERENCES**—  
Rev. WM. I. GAGE, D. D., Hartford, Conn.  
M. E. GATES, D.D., President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.  
Dr. WM. J. MILNE, President Genesee Normal School, N. Y.  
Hon. E. M. TOPLIFF, Manchester, N. H.  
Rev. JOHN W. RAY, Lake City, Minn.  
Dr. Geo. S. DICKERSON, Bridge, Conn.  
Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York.  
First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.  
The Congregationalist, Boston, Mass., Observer.  
All are pleased with my investments. Circulate with full information. Letters, letters, old customers, and a New Map of Dakota, sent free on application. Mention this paper. Address **E. P. GATES**, First Merchants' Bank, GRAND FORKS, DAKOTA.

**YOU** will find upon examination that my stock of Pianos and Organs equals in variety, that of all the other houses in the city combined, and at prices much lower.

Having the sole Agency of several of the leading makers, I am enabled to offer an assortment of instruments that cannot be found elsewhere.

My "One Price System" enables me to sell Pianos and Organs at one uniform price, hence a child can deal as safely as the sharpest buyer, every instrument being plainly marked with its exact and only selling price.

**C. J. HEPPE,**  
One-Price Piano and Organ Depot,  
COR. 6th AND THOMPSON STREETS,  
PHILADELPHIA.

**CRUDEN'S COMPLETE CONCORDANCE**  
To the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, or a Dictionary and Alphabetical index to the Bible, by which any verse in the Bible may be readily found by looking for any material word in the verse.

A new edition, thoroughly revised, nearly 900 pages, printed on fine paper and substantially bound. Royal 8vo, cloth. This is the genuine and entire edition of Cruden's great work. Next to Dr. Young's more recent work, Cruden's is the best. One of these should be possessed by every English-speaking Protestant family in the world.

Sent to any part of the United States, postpaid, on receipt of **\$1.75.**

**Penn Publishing Co.,**  
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

**AGENTS WANTED** for the Best and Fastest-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa.

**BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY**  
FOR BOTH SEXES.  
John H. Blair, foundation. Healthful location, large grounds, building warmed by steam, hot and cold water on each floor. Experienced teachers, full course of study, large endowment low rates, scholarships, prizes. Address **J. H. SHUMAKER, Ph. D., Principal,** Blairtown, New Jersey.

**National School of Elocution and Oratory**  
Philadelphia.  
**EDWARD BROOKS, A. M., Ph. D., President.**  
Twelfth Annual Session.  
Course in Elocution.—Time required for graduation, one year.  
Course in Oratory.—Time required for graduation, two years.  
Thorough training in each department. School year commences September 25. Catalogue with full details, sent upon application.

**BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE,** 418 Park Ave.  
For boarders and day pupils. Beside College instruction, they have access to the libraries, galleries, lectures, concerts, and oratorios of the city. The 37th year opens Sept. 15. N. C. Brooks, M. A., LL. D., Pres.

**VEST-POCKET EDITION.**  
**POWELL'S INDEXED MAP**  
FOR THE PRESENT  
INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS  
Flexible illustrated cover, and the back of the cover having a miniature map of  
**EGYPT.**

This is the second edition of this map, and a great improvement on the first edition, noticed in THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL, March, January 19, 1884. Sent by mail, single copy, 10 cents; 1 per dozen.

Mr. RALPH WELLS has ordered 100 copies for the teachers of his school. Other prominent Sunday-school men in this country and abroad are ordering them by the dozen and the hundred.

The same, bound in either gold and black, or metal, crimson and black, 15 cents each, or \$10 per 100.

Copyrighted by George May Powell.

Mr. Powell's justly famous system of indexing is applied to these maps. It is considered far superior to the plan on which the French and German maps are indexed. It is so complete, in fact, that if the map was cut away from the index, and burned up, the index would in most cases answer all purposes. By this system the names of places, provinces, etc., shown on the map, are: 1. Alphabetically arranged. 2. Each name is followed by initial letters, showing its direction (that is, whether it is north, south, etc.) from Jerusalem. 3. These letters are followed by figures showing the number of miles it is from Jerusalem. 4. Circles on the face of the map, 200 miles apart, cut by radiant mariner's compass lines, make finding a place instantaneous, however, if in any case that is desired. Though this index is the leading feature of this map, it is also finely engraved, printed and colored.

The price is cheap enough for scholars as well as teachers to be supplied. It would be cheap at double the price charged. It has likewise been very highly commended for use in reading the Bible at family worship, and in private devotion, by those who have tried it. Address

**The Penn Publishing Co.,**  
802 CHESTNUT STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Established 1853.  
**THE SHELTON.** Enlarged and Improved 1883.  
Ocean Grove, N. J. City by the Sea. Health and Pleasure Resort. 1 1/2 hours from New York; 20 trains daily; 5 hours from Philadelphia, 10 minutes from Long Branch. Recommended by the most celebrated physicians. Ocean water and electric baths, steam heat, Passenger Elevator, Iron fire escapes. Wonderful forcing greenhouses, rich, dry land, and air filled with the mingled ozone from the pines and cold breezes from these. Perfect drainage. No malaria. No mosquitoes. Terms moderate. Open all the year. Circulars. **W. SHELTON, Owner and Manager.**

**Fast Potato Digging**  
THE MONARCH POTATO DIGGER  
Saves cost yearly, FIVE TIMES OVER, to every farmer. Guaranteed to Dig Six Hundred Bushels a Day!

SENT ON 60 Days' Trial  
**Agents Wanted.**

Write postal card for FREE elegantly illustrated Catalogue, in Six Brilliant Colors, that cost \$200 to publish.  
**Monarch Manufacturing Co., CHICAGO, ILL.**

**PENN MUTUAL**  
LIFE INSURANCE CO.  
No. 921 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.  
ASSETS, \$7,750,000.  
SURPLUS, \$1,000,000.  
AMUEL C. W. FROST, Pres.  
PURELY MUTUAL.  
Dividends annually. Policies non-forfeiting for late value. Endowment policies issued at 1/2 rates. Agents wanted.

Apply to **H. S. STEPHENS, Vice-President.**

**LANDRETH'S SEEDS**  
THE BEST. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, Phila.

**Cumberland Valley Railroad.**  
TIME TABLE—JULY 1, 1884.

Stations.	Exp.	Acc.	Med.	Day	Mod.	N. Y.
DOWN TRAINS						
Lv. Martinsburg	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15
Ar. Hagerstown	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30
Ar. Hagerstown	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45
Ar. Chambersburg	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00
Ar. Chambersburg	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15
Ar. Chambersburg	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30
Ar. Chambersburg	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45
Ar. Chambersburg	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00
Ar. Chambersburg	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
Ar. Chambersburg	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30
Ar. Philadelphia	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:45
Ar. Baltimore	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:45	12:00

  

Stations.	N. O.	Acc.	Med.	Day	Mod.	N. Y.
UP TRAINS						
Lv. Baltimore	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:45	12:00	12:15
Ar. Philadelphia	11:15	11:30	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:30
Ar. Chambersburg	11:30	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:45
Ar. Chambersburg	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:45	13:00
Ar. Chambersburg	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:45	13:00	13:15
Ar. Chambersburg	12:15	12:30	12:45	13:00	13:15	13:30
Ar. Chambersburg	12:30	12:45	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:45
Ar. Chambersburg	12:45	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:45	14:00
Ar. Chambersburg	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:45	14:00	14:15
Ar. Chambersburg	13:15	13:30	13:45	14:00	14:15	14:30
Ar. Chambersburg	13:30	13:45	14:00	14:15	14:30	14:45
Ar. Chambersburg	13:45	14:00	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00
Ar. Chambersburg	14:00	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15
Ar. Chambersburg	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30
Ar. Chambersburg	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45
Ar. Chambersburg	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45	16:00
Ar. Chambersburg	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45	16:00	16:15
Ar. Chambersburg	15:15	15:30	15:45	16:00	16:15	16:30
Ar. Chambersburg	15:30	15:45	16:00	16:15	16:30	16:45
Ar. Chambersburg	15:45	16:00	16:15	16:30	16:45	17:00
Ar. Chambersburg	16:00	16:15	16:30	16:45	17:00	17:15
Ar. Chambersburg	16:15	16:30	16:45	17:00	17:15	17:30
Ar. Chambersburg	16:30	16:45	17:00	17:15	17:30	17:45
Ar. Chambersburg	16:45	17:00	17:15	17:30	17:45	18:00
Ar. Chambersburg	17:00	17:15	17:30	17:45	18:00	18:15
Ar. Chambersburg	17:15	17:30	17:45	18:00	18:15	18:30
Ar. Chambersburg	17:30	17:45	18:00	18:15	18:30	18:45
Ar. Chambersburg	17:45	18:00	18:15	18:30	18:45	19:00
Ar. Chambersburg	18:00	18:15	18:30	18:45	19:00	19:15
Ar. Chambersburg	18:15	18:30	18:45	19:00	19:15	19:30
Ar. Chambersburg	18:30	18:45	19:00	19:15	19:30	19:45
Ar. Chambersburg	18:45	19:00	19:15	19:30	19:45	20:00
Ar. Chambersburg	19:00	19:15	19:30	19:45	20:00	20:15
Ar. Chambersburg	19:15	19:30	19:45	20:00	20:15	20:30
Ar. Chambersburg	19:30	19:45	20:00	20:15	20:30	20:45
Ar. Chambersburg	19:45	20:00	20:15	20:30	20:45	21:00
Ar. Chambersburg	20:00	20:15	20:30	20:45	21:00	21:15
Ar. Chambersburg	20:15	20:30	20:45	21:00	21:15	21:30
Ar. Chambersburg	20:30	20:45	21:00	21:15	21:30	21:45
Ar. Chambersburg	20:45	21:00	21:15	21:30	21:45	22:00
Ar. Chambersburg	21:00	21:15	21:30	21:45	22:00	22:15
Ar. Chambersburg	21:15	21:30	21:45	22:00	22:15	22:30
Ar. Chambersburg	21:30	21:45	22:00	22:15	22:30	22:45
Ar. Chambersburg	21:45	22:00	22:15	22:30	22:45	23:00
Ar. Chambersburg	22:00	22:15	22:30	22:45	23:00	23:15
Ar. Chambersburg	22:15	22:30	22:45	23:00	23:15	23:30
Ar. Chambersburg	22:30	22:45	23:00	23:15	23:30	23:45
Ar. Chambersburg	22:45	23:00	23:15	23:30	23:45	24:00
Ar. Chambersburg	23:00	23:15	23:30	23:45	24:00	24:15
Ar. Chambersburg	23:15	23:30	23:45	24:00	24:15	24:30
Ar. Chambersburg	23:30	23:45	24:00	24:15	24:30	24:45
Ar. Chambersburg	23:45	24:00	24:15	24:30	24:45	25:00
Ar. Chambersburg	24:00	24:15	24:30	24:45	25:00	25:15
Ar. Chambersburg	24:15	24:30	24:45	25:00	25:15	25:30



Revs H. M. Kieffer of Norristown, Klopp, D.D., Van Horn, D.D., and J. Crawford of Philadelphia are now off on their vacation of one month—which has been granted them by their several congregations.

Rev. Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, of the Keystone Normal school, has been in attendance at the "Newton Normal" in North Carolina, where there is the largest number of teachers that has ever been in attendance in that State. The Newton Enterprise, says: Dr. Schaeffer has been most clearly representing to the Normalites the best method of improving the memory and imagination.

This week the Normal has been treated to two very interesting lectures: One on Tuesday night by Dr. Schaeffer, on the "Boyhood and Early Life of Frederick the Great." Whenever it is announced that the Doctor is to lecture, the public as well as the Normalites, know that something good may be expected, and turn out in full force. The lecturer told us that the greatness of Frederick was due more than anything else to the severe training to which he was subjected in his boyhood by his eccentric father, showing that the hardships and self-denial which the Prince underwent were such as the average American boy would not endure. The lecture was interspersed with amusing anecdotes.

#### MEETING OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CLASSIS.

The San Francisco Classis met in regular session in the First Reformed Church, San Francisco, Cal., Tuesday, July 1st, 1884. The pastors were all present, namely, J. F. Wendling, E. DeGeller, G. Mechttersheimer, and C. F. Waldecker. The elders present were Tobias Joost, of San Francisco, Peter Wieland, of Napa, and L. Ehmman, of Stockton. Pastor Wendling was elected President. Pastor Waldecker was elected Clerk. The regular order of business was suspended, and Rev. D. E. Schoedler received as a member of Classis from the Classis of Goshenhorpen. Pastor Schoedler serves the First Church in San Francisco, and also superintends our mission work in California. Elder Wieland was elected Treasurer, and pastor Schoedler, Corresponding Secretary. The President appointed the usual standing committees. Statistical tables were handed in by several of the pastors, but no provincial reports were read. It was resolved that Pastor Schoedler prepare a report on the state of the church in California, to be read at the next annual meeting of Classis. The other pastors and the elders will assist him in the preparation of this report. Classis took a recess of fifteen minutes, to afford the committees time to prepare their reports. After recess, the Committee on the Minutes of Synod presented their report, which was taken up item by item. The recommendations of Synod relating to the seeking out and educating of men of talent and piety for the ministry; requesting a collection in behalf of the Seminary during the year; commending Mercersburg and Catawba Colleges to the patronage of our pastors and people, all the periodicals and interests of our Publication Board to the support of the members of the church, and the cause of Home and Foreign Missions to the prayers and liberality of our people, and that of missions among the colored people of our country to the careful consideration of the Board of Home Missions, were acquiesced in. This year's assessment and last year's arrears for Home Missions were assessed and the amount assessed upon the congregations. The Committee on Overtures reported. There was only one item in their report, that relating to the Directory of Worship. The subject was referred to a committee of three pastors and three elders, of which pastor Schoedler is chairman, which shall carefully examine the Directory of Worship, and report at the next annual meeting of Classis. The Chairman of the Committee on Classical Minutes stated they had nothing to report. The main feature of the meeting was the report of the Committee on Missions. The report elicited earnest and prolonged discussion. The brethren felt that the matter in hand was of the highest moment and importance. We have an open door in California. Shall this door be open wider or shall it be closed? If we are not only to hold what we have in California, but also to increase, there must be pursued a course different from the one that has been pursued in the past. A vital, felt union must be brought about between California and the church in the East. Our whole mission work in California must be reorganized and placed upon a better footing. To go on at the present, poor, drying rate will never do. The church in the East should understand, once for all, that missionizing on the Pacific Coast is different from missionizing anywhere else in the United States. What will do and succeed in the East, will not do and succeed here. Until our church in California will be able to take care of itself, to educate its own young men for the ministry, and to help itself financially—the church East must supply it with men and means, if the night of eternal failure is not to settle down upon our work there. These and other thoughts were brought out during the discussion of the report. After several changes and amendments had been made, the report was adopted, and will no doubt receive the closest attention of the Board.

The pastor Schoedler, of course, refraining from voting. He bowed his thanks for the compliment. Resolved, That we heartily acquiesce in the appointment of pastor D. E. Schoedler as Superintendent of Missions for California. The faculty with which he speaks both English and German, and his ability to enter into the views and feelings of our cosmopolitan population, eminently fit him for the position to which he has been appointed. He enjoys our confidence; and we are happy to say that we have good reason to believe that he enjoys also the confidence of the church in the East. It is our candid opinion that, if his plan for carrying forward our mission work in California will be carried out, a new era will dawn upon our church in the Golden State—an era of peace and prosperity.

There were no monies received or paid out by the Classis during the last few years; hence the Committee on Finance had nothing to report except the assessments for Home Missions.

**Miscellaneous.**—Elder Tobias Joost was elected delegate *primarius*, and Elder Peter Wieland delegate *secundus* to the next annual meeting of Synod. One of the other of these Elders will attend the meeting in company with Pastor Schoedler. The lay delegate will pay his own expenses, and the traveling Pastor Schoedler's expenses. The Classis feels that it is necessary, for a number of important reasons, that one or more of its members attend the meeting of Synod.

The Sated Clerk was directed to send a copy of the report of the Committee on Missions, to the Tri-synodic Board of Home Missions. The Classis having agreed to pay its arrears on former assessments, it passed a resolution requesting the Board of Missions to pay the arrears due our missionaries in California.

Pastor E. DeGeller was, on motion, requested to prepare a *Referat* on the following subject, to be read and discussed at the next meeting of Classis: How can the Reformed Church best make *propaganda* in California?

Classis will meet in annual session in the Reformed Church in Stockton, on Ascension Day, May 14, 1885, at 7 1/2 P. M. The sessions were

opened and closed with religious services, and the business was transacted in peace and harmony.

C. F. WALDECKER, Stated Clerk.  
Statistics.—Owing to the fact that the congregation in San Francisco had been without a pastor for nearly a year before pastor Schoedler took charge of it, one month ago, and is, consequently, still somewhat scattered, a full statistical table could not be made out. It will, however, appear in the minutes of the next annual meeting of Synod.

#### Clerical Register.

The P. O. address of Rev. G. W. Roth is changed from Olatville to South Easton, Northampton county, Pa.

The address of Rev. J. S. Hartzell is 21 Seymour street, instead of 23—Germantown, Phila., Pa.

#### NOTICE.

The Board of Missions of Pittsburgh Synod will meet in the Reformed Church, East End, August 26th, at 1:30 P. M. All the missionaries within the bounds of the Synod are requested to send their reports to the undersigned at least five days before the meeting of the Board.

In connection with the session of the Board, missionary conferences will also be held in the evening of the same day at 7:30 o'clock, both in East End and Wilkinsburg Reformed churches.

1. Programme at Wilkinsburg—(a) Missions in relation to the development of the Christian life of the individual and the congregation, by Rev. D. E. Dieffenbacher; (b) Our Mission Work, by Rev. E. B. Hahn.

2. Programme at East End—(a) The True Missionary Spirit, by Rev. C. U. Heilmann; (b) Reflexion influence of missionary activity, by Rev. J. H. Frueh.

By order of the Board of Missions of the Pittsburgh Synod.

F. B. HAHN, Secretary.

Greenville, Pa., July 26, 1884.

#### NOTICE.

Pittsburgh Synod will meet in general convention in St. Peter's Reformed church, Mt. Pleasant, Pa., September 17th, A. D. 1884, at 7:30 o'clock, P. M. Arrangements will be made for Excursion rates to the members on the A. V. R. and B. and O. railroads. Orders will be forwarded by the clerk to those entitled.

H. F. KEENER, Clerk,  
Manor Station, Pa.  
July 26, 1884.

#### Acknowledgments.

Received at Bethany Orphans' Home, Womelsdorf:—

From St. John's Ref. Ch., Reading, Rev. J. W. Seinaue z, \$9 25

Philharmonic Soc., Reading, per Henry Heckman, 3 00

A Friend, a member of St. John's cong., S. G. Wagner, D. D., Allentown, 10 00

Miss Lillie Painter, Reading, one oil painting for the parlor of the Home.

Union S. S., Nazareth, J. McCommon, 1 00

St. Daniel's Union S. S., Frank Brown, 3 00

N. Weisel, Enidale, 5 00

Anniversary collection, 170 31

Wm. Bier, Catawba, Rev. J. J. Crist, 2 00

Rev. H. J. Welker, Lufelshagen, 25 00

Leinbach & Bro., Reading, Clothing, 40 75

A Mother of Seven Children, 1 00

A Man who has no children, 5 00

A Man who does not let his right hand know what his left does, 5 00

Great Swamp S. S., C. Z. Weiser, D. D., 25 00

Receipts at Table and Ice Cream and Cake Stand on Anniversary Day, W. R. Yeich, 297 89

Trinity Ref. S. S., Pottsville, Rev. L. K. Evans, 25 00

Hon. Dr. J. P. Engelmann, per Rev. J. W. Mabry, 5 00

D. B. ALBRIGHT, Supt.

#### PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

##### Wholesale Prices.

MONDAY, August 4, 1884.

**FLOUR.**—We quote the whole range of prices as follows: Super, \$2.50 @ 3; winter extras, \$3 @ 3.50; Pennsylvania family, \$4.25 @ 4.50; Western winter low grades, \$4 @ 4.50; do clear, \$4.75 @ 5.25; straight, \$5.25 @ 5.50; winter patent, \$5.50 @ 6.25; Minnesota clear, \$3.75 @ 4.25; do straight, \$4.50 @ 5.50; do patent, \$5.50 @ 6.25; Wisconsin clear, \$3.50 @ 4; do straight, \$4.25 @ 5; and do patent at \$5.25 @ 6.25; Rye Flour was sold at and easy at \$3.60 @ 3.62 1/2 per barrel for choice.

**WHEAT.**—Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania red in elevator at 97 1/2; 2000 bushels No. 2 Delaware in elevator at 94 1/2 @ 94 1/2; 3500 bushels No. 2 red in elevator at 92 1/2 @ 93; closing at 93c, for fresh receipts; No. 3 red nominally quoted at 89c; August No. 2 red, opening at 93c, bid, closed at that asked and 92 1/2c, bid; 26,000 bushels September at 95 @ 94 1/2c, closing at 94 1/2c, bid and 94 1/2c, asked.

**CORN.**—Sales of 1200 bushels rejected mixed track at 63c; 1200 bushels No. 3 high mixed and yellow track at 65c, and 600 bushels sail mixed in grain depot at 60c, with 62c, bid and 63c, asked on call for August; 62c, bid early for September, but closing at 61 1/2c, bid and 62c, asked.

**OATS.**—Sales of 1 car No. 3 Pennsylvania white at 43 1/2c, with No. 3 Western held at 45c, at the close; 1 car No. 2 white to arrive at 45c, with 46c, asked for do on spot. Near operations were dull and weak to sell, closing at 36c, bid and 36 1/2c, asked August, with sales of 5000 bushels September at 35c.

**RYE.**—55c for No. 2 Pennsylvania.

**CHEESE.**—Quotations: New York full cream choice new at 10 1/2c; do fair to good, 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4c; Ohio flat choice, 8 @ 8 1/2c; do prime, 7 1/2c; do fair to good, 6 @ 7c; Pennsylvania part skims, fancy, 4 1/2c; do fair to prime, 2 @ 2 1/2c; do full skims, fresh arrivals, 1 1/2 @ 2c, and old skims, 1 1/2 @ 1c.

**REFINED SUGARS.**—Refiners' quotations for round lots were 6 1/2 @ 7c, as to brand for powdered; 6 1/2 @ 6 11-16c, for granulated; 6 1/2 @ 6c, for crystal A, and 6 1/2 @ 6 1/4c, as to brand, for confectioners' A.

**EGGS.**—We quote near-by and Pennsylvania extras at 18 @ 18 1/2c, and Western good to a choice fresh at 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4c, small lots reaching 18c.

**PETROLEUM.**—Refined in barrels was quoted at 8 1/2c for 70 lb test. Cases nominal.

**HAY AND STRAW.**—We quote North Pennsylvania at \$20; choice Western and New York, \$17 @ 18; fair to good at \$14 @ 16. Rye Straw ruled quiet at \$15.

**SEEDS.**—Clover was dull and steady at 9 @ 9 1/2c, 1/2 lb. Timothy was quiet but firm at \$1.55 @ 1.60 1/2 bushel. Flax was dull at \$1.40 per bushel, to arrive.

**FEED.**—Sales of 1 car good winter Bran on spot at \$16; choice do do held at \$16.25; 1 car choice do to arrive, at \$16; 1 car fair white middlings spot at \$21.

#### Live Stock Prices.

The arrivals of live stock at the various yards were: beaver, 4,400; sheep, 12,000; hogs, 4,600. Previous week: Beaver, 4,400; sheep, 12,000; hogs, 4,600.

**BEEF CATTLE** were in large supply, and with a poor demand prices declined 1/2c on all grades, stock really selling for less than cost wholesale. Extra, 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4c; good, 5 1/2 @ 6 1/4c; medium, 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2c; common, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2c; Texas, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2c. COUNTRY FAT COWS were demoralized at 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2c.

**MILCH COWS** were not wanted even at \$25 @ 55.

**VEAL CALVES** were dull at 5 @ 7c. **SHEEP AND LAMBS** were in poor demand, and prices declined from 1c to 3c per lb on all grades. Extra, 4 1/2 @ 5c; good, 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2c; medium, 3 @ 3 1/2c; common, 2 @ 2 1/2c; Lambs, 3 @ 7c. Hogs were unchanged. We quote Western from 7 1/2c to 8c.

**CITY DRESSED BEEFES** were fairly active, and prices closed lower at 7 @ 10c.

**DRESSED SHEEP** were in fair demand and closed at 7 @ 10c.

**IMPORTANT.**

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Express and \$3.00 Carriage Hire, and stop at the Grand Central Depot. 600 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1.00 and upwards per day. European Plan, Elevator, Restaurant supplied with the best, Horse-cars, Stages, and Elevated Railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

All housekeepers should use JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE in their washing, and save time and labor. It may be used without injury to the finest fabric. As a cleanser it is unsurpassed. Beware of imitations.

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE.**

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of lowest, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

43rd Madison St., New York. Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

**THE ALLENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE**

Will open its sessions Sept. 1st, 1884.

The accommodations have been greatly increased during the last year by the erection of a brick wing, four stories high, fronting 54 feet, with a depth of 40 feet. It is heated by steam throughout and lighted by gas. It is well supplied with bath-rooms and all the modern improvements.

The grounds consisting of over two acres, are admirably adapted to the purpose. The course of instruction is full, including French, painting and music.

For catalogue and further particulars apply to

REV. WM. RILEY, Ph. D., President, Allentown, Pa.

**A NEW BOOK—FRESH AND INVITING.**

**FAMOUS BATTLES OF THE WORLD**

AND **DECISIVE**

By H. J. Ramsell, Esq., Mr. Blaine's intimate friend and personal confidant, and Ben Perley Poore, for 18 years an officer of the U. S. Congress. 500 outprints ordered within a week. Agents wanted in every State. Write to J. O. MOORE & CO., Phila., Pa.

**9000! AGENTS WANTED Quick!**

to sell the First Authentic Biographies of

**BLAINE AND LOGAN!**

By H. J. Ramsell, Esq., Mr. Blaine's intimate friend and personal confidant, and Ben Perley Poore, for 18 years an officer of the U. S. Congress. 500 outprints ordered within a week. Agents wanted in every State. Write to J. O. MOORE & CO., Phila., Pa.

**JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.**

810 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

**NEW PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, PHOTOGRAPHY.**

PHOTOGRAPHS (Plain and colored) beautifully framed and suitable for

WEDDING GIFTS, at moderate prices. "He is Com'g," "The Wedding Ring," "Thoughts of him," "Ed. Ed.," "Far Away," "Out of Tune."

New subjects in Transparencies for Windows; Antique Metal, Brass, Hard Woods, Plush, Leather and Rhine Stone, for Bookbinding, and Card Portraits, Looking Glasses and Artistic Picture Frames. New Subjects for Seaside and Country Homes, Hall, Billiard, Dining and Sitting Rooms.

**ALL THE ROBERTS' GROUPS.**

Orders by mail will receive full and prompt attention.

**AGENTS WANTED For the Lives of**

**BLAINE & CLEVELAND & LOGAN, HENDRICKS.**

Vol. 1, by T. W. Kier; Vol. 2, by H. A. BARNUM. (Authorized, Imperial, Complete, the Best and Cheapest. Each Vol. 500 pages, 16mo, 1000 copies, 10c. Write to J. O. MOORE & CO., Phila., Pa.)

**SEND TO T. B. SWAN, 41 S. 2d St., Philadelphia, for information regarding Church Furniture.**

**DURKEE'S SALAD DRESSING.**

PURE, WHOLESOME AND NUTRITIOUS.

**SLATE MANTELS.**

Jo. S. Miller & Bro. Mfrs. 1230-10 Ridge Ave. Phila.

**The Fall Term of**

**PALATINATE COLLEGE**

Will open Monday, Sept. 1, 1884. For further particulars address the President.

REV. WM. C. SCHAEFFER, A. M., Myerstown, Pa.

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.**—Open to both sexes. A liberal education is given in the Allegheny region. No tuition. No demerolizing surroundings. Tuition free. Fifty Years' Board and other expenses very low. Courses of study: General Science, Agriculture, Chemistry and Physics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Arts, Special Year Course for Ladies. Preparatory Department. Fall term opens Sept. 1st, 1884. For catalogue or any other information, address,

GEO. W. ATHERTON, L.L.D., President, State College P. O. Centre Co., Penna.

Do not confound the LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE with the original or any mere reprint of Chambers's Encyclopedia, but remember that it contains every word of Chambers's, with half as many more titles added, on American subjects, all under one alphabetical arrangement.

13,000 PAGES IN FIFTEEN VOLUMES FOR \$15.00.

THE

## LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

A REPRINT OF

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

With 3500 pages of new and original matter added, covering 18,000 subjects, making in all

Over 47,000 Distinct Topics, all under one Alphabetical Arrangement,

Fifteen Large Octavo Volumes of Nearly 900 Pages Each.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST and HANDIEST

It contains more matter than any other Encyclopedia.

The 15 volumes, 9 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches, are easier to hold and handle than those of any other Encyclopedia.

It embraces over 47,000 titles, being a verbatim reprint of the latest London edition of Chambers's Encyclopedia (the great merit of which is universally acknowledged), with over 18,000 titles added, covering American subjects, the whole under one alphabetical arrangement.

Its type is large and clear, and its binding handsome and durable. It is cheaper than any other Encyclopedia.

#### PRICES:

Cloth - - - per set, \$15.00  
Half Russia - - - " 22 00  
Sheep or Library - - - " 25 00

Each set Put up in a Neat Box.

#### AMERICAN PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The Library of Universal Knowledge is a verbatim reprint of Chambers's Encyclopedia, with its supplements. But as it could scarcely be expected that an Encyclopedia, edited and published for a foreign market, would give as much prominence to American subjects as would make it valuable to the American reading public, the Publisher has added over 18,000 titles on distinctly American topics, arranging the whole under a single alphabet. The total number of topics is now over 47,000.

The American additions are especially full in the departments of Biography, Geography, History, Natural History, and General and Applied Sciences.

The titles of articles from Chambers's Encyclopedia, either from the main work or from the Supplement, are printed in bold faced type—AMERICA. The titles of the American additions, whether of new topics or enlargements of the old, are printed in plain capitals—AMERICA.

The labor of consultation will be much reduced by the catch-words in bold-faced type at the top of the page, being the first and last titles of the pages which face each other; and by the full title-words on the back of the volume, being the first and last titles contained therein.

The word ante refers to Chambers's Encyclopedia as represented in this work. Whenever the word (ante) follows a title in the American additions, it indicates that the article is an enlargement of one under the same title in Chambers's Encyclopedia—usually to be found immediately preceding.

An idea of its value and importance is apparent from a glance over the following brief list of topics selected from the 47,000 upon which this work treats with unsurpassed fulness and accuracy. Reference to any subject is easy, as an alphabetical arrangement is followed throughout.

Continents, Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, States, Cities, Races, Tribes, Physiology, Anatomy, Disease, Medicine, Surgery, Hygiene, Dietetics, Oceans, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Natural Wonders, Volcanoes, Deserts, Gems, Metals, Coal.

#### Comprehensive Legal and Commercial Dictionary.

Foods, Spices, Drinks, Arms, Ammunition, Electricity, Chemistry, Astronomy, Engineering, Botany, Zoology, Ornithology, Ichthyology, Geology, Geography, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Finance, Law, Citizenship, Property, Merchandise, Shipping, Inventions.

#### Lives and Deeds of Eminent Men.

Eminent Men, Patriots, Statesmen, Warriors, Scientists, Inventors, Industrial Arts, Manufacturers, Navy, Wars and Battles, Social Affairs, National Affairs, International Affairs, Bibliography, Literature, Art, Music, Drama, Historians, Poets, Authors, Philosophers, Christianity, Sociology.

#### Vast Biographical and Classical Dictionary.

Education, Institutions, Painting, Sculpture, Discovery, Travel, Kings, Queens, Mythology, Educators, Fortifications, Architecture, Ship Building, Printing, Coats-of-Arms, Seals, Heraldry, Wool, Mining, Animals, Birds, Insects, Fishes, Serpents.

Reptiles, Trees, Grasses, Plants, Flowers, Herbs, Aromatics, Antispasmodics, Narcotics, Diagnostics, Antiseptics, Embalming, Poisons, Antidotes, Emetics, Tonics, Alteratives, Ailments, Light, Heat.

#### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The "Library of Universal Knowledge" seems to be the popular need. The additions by the American editors supply just what was required to adapt the old standard Encyclopedia to the wants of American families.—The Advance, Chicago, Ill.

One of the most comprehensive Encyclopedias extant in the English language, a library, too, that comes within reach of a very moderate purse.—Littell, Chicago, Ill.

A few dollars will purchase a good library. We pronounce them the best books for the money that ever came to our notice.—The Watchman, Boston.

It is a matter of wonder how such books, in firm binding with good paper and good type, can be offered at such a price.—The Standard, Chicago, Ill.

We have heretofore given generous notices of this work, because we believe we are doing a favor to our readers in so doing.—Herald, Utica, Ohio.

They are well printed and bound. The form is vastly more convenient than the usual unwieldy quarto or octavo, and their price is cheap beyond all precedent in book making.—Sunday Capital, Columbus, Ohio.